

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 70.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

SOLE No. 2516.

## MURDERER JONES COMES TO TOWN AND SURRENDERS

### His Boy Takes Him to the Police Station in a Hack.

"EDDIE" JONES, NOW CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF BOTH HIS FORMER WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW, WAS SURRENDERED TO THE POLICE LAST NIGHT BY HIS OWN SON. JONES IS NOW BUT A SHADOW OF HIS FORMER SELF. HE HAD BEEN HIDING ON TANTALUS AND IN PAUOA VALLEY. MRS. PARMENTER, WHOM HE FATALLY WOUNDED SUNDAY MORNING, DIED LAST EVENING.

A weak-looking man who, four days ago, seemed strong and rugged, staggered out of a hack in front of the police station early last evening. He almost fell into the arms of Captain Parker. The latter thought the stranger drunk and embraced him with both arms and had no sooner done so than a young fellow who had stepped out of the same cab said: "Look out; that's my father!" Parker saw that the boy was Johnny Jones, the son of "Eddie" Jones, for whose capture on a charge of murder a large reward had been posted, and looking closer recognized the murderer. The officer led Jones to the clerk's desk in the station house and told the clerk who he had. But the clerk, and several people standing around who had previously known Jones were incredulous at first. They could only see a weak-looking, wild-eyed, emaciated specimen of humanity who looked little like the author of Sunday morning's tragedy.

Johnny Jones spoke up and said that his father had surrendered to him and instructed him to take him down and hand him over to the police. This was evidently a bid for the reward. Then some one asked:

"Where have you been, Jones?"

"In Pauoa valley," he replied.

Just then Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth came in. He said: "Hello, Eddie Jones," and Jones simply replied with a mild "Hello." Chillingworth then led the man to the sheriff's office. He told him at once that he was charged with murder. He warned Jones that he did not have to talk or answer questions and that anything he did say would be used against him as evidence. Chillingworth then asked him if he wished to answer questions and Jones told him to go ahead and ask the questions and the character of them would determine whether he would reply to them.

THE MURDERER'S STORY.

A stenographer had been called. Every word the man said was taken down. And after he started talking he spoke rapidly. He told the whole story of the crime, its motive, and its ending.

Jones said that he was riding on an electric car at about eight o'clock on Saturday evening. On the same car he noticed his divorced wife and also a motorman who was with her. He rode along and soon became frantic with anger. He jumped off and went to his home to get a revolver. There he got the revolver and ten cartridges. Five of the cartridges he placed in the chamber of the gun and the other five he put in his pocket. Then he started for the Parmenter place on Kinau street with the intention of shooting the motorman he had seen on the car with Mrs. Jones, and afterwards to blow his own brains out. He had been drinking and had finished a bottle on the way. He went out on a Punahou car and was not quite clear as to why he kept on the car or what he did on it and so passed Kinau street. He made the round trip and the conductor finally asked him where he wished to be let off. He told the conductor it was "none of his business" and the car was stopped and Jones got off. This was about four blocks from the Parmenter residence. He wandered along the street and got into a yard which proved to be next to the Parmenter yard. Then he took off his hat and shoes and crept over to the veranda of the Parmenter residence. He looked through the window and saw his wife lying in her bed. He moved over this and said to himself: "That's all right, sleep dear." Being tired he got into the hammock on the porch and went to sleep. He could not tell how long he had slept but thought it must have been for some time. A dog barked and woke him up. He again got

up and looked into Mrs. Jones' bedroom. She was no longer there. He wondered at this but a moment later heard voices out on the pavement. A man and a woman were talking and he thought that this must be Mrs. Jones and her motorman friend. He ran and jumped over the hedge and saw a man just hustling away. He noticed that the woman was Mrs. Parmenter. He said he had some talk with her; she talked loud and he told her to "shut up" and on her keeping on talking said he fired at her. Mrs. Parmenter cried "Pau, Eddie!" and at the same time he heard Mrs. Jones ask: "Mamma, mamma, what's the matter?" He then ran into the yard with an idea of scaring his former wife. He said he got close up to her pulled out his gun and held it close to her and fired but did not intend to hit. He said the gun must have been pointed the wrong way for the bullet hit her and she fell towards him, her body striking him and then falling to the ground. He said he had no intention of shooting her. About that time he heard Mrs. Parmenter in the street shouting "Haul in! haul in!" and ran out to her and told her to shut up but she kept on shouting and so he shot at her. He shot several times. He did not know how many times. He said he then emptied the spent cartridges from the chamber of the revolver and put in the five good cartridges that he had in his pocket. He said he intended then to use these in blowing out his own brain but that the whisky he had drunk must have prevented him from doing it. At any rate he said he returned to where Mrs. Jones was lying in the yard. He kissed her goodbye because he said "That woman is my God." He said he did not know why he did it but he then went out to Kinau street and made his escape.

WENT UP TANTALUS.

Jones walked along the street to the Boardman lot and crossed through this to the streets higher up Punahou and then walked straight up to the top of Punahou. He walked around to the back of hill and went straight up Tantalus over the trail on top of the ridge. He kept right on walking until morning, drenched by the rain. It was his intention to go over the mountain to Waimanalo and he entered a valley which he thought would bring him down to the other side of the Fall but when the morning mist cleared up he found that he was walking down into Pauoa valley. He put back at once to Tantalus went to a shanty or shed where an old native lived. The only thing that the native had to eat was a banana. He told the old man that he was up there searching for land shells, and in fact had some black land shells in his hand at the time he was talking with the native. He slept there that night and said he skinned out early the next morning and got into a small mountain cave where he then remained. He had nothing to eat but a sort of a juicy shrub.

WITHOUT CLOTHING

Later he found a tin can nailed to a tree, and around the can some persons had cut their names in the tree. He found the can had water in it and said that he immediately drank it, wishing good luck to the people whose names were on the tree that provided the water. He knocked around in the vicinity of the cave awhile and then started to make another attempt to get to the other side of the island but again found himself in Pauoa valley. He had been horribly cut up in walking through the lava and took off his clothes as he was hardly able to walk. He said he had to lift up his knees with his hands every time he wished to make a step. All he had

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### MRS. PARMENTER DIED WHILE HER MURDERER WAS TELLING THE TALE

Mrs. Parmenter died at 8 o'clock last night from the effects of a bullet wound in the head inflicted by her former son-in-law, E. M. Jones, on Sunday morning last shortly after midnight. She had continued failing from the time that her case was pronounced hopeless as reported in yesterday's Advertiser. The victim passed away at the very moment that her murderer was making his hideous confession on surrendering himself to justice, at the police station. Her heroic resolve already reported, to live until her only son arrived from Hawaii, was not vouchsafed her to redeem.

The body was taken to be embalmed by H. H. Williams, undertaker, in order that interment might be delayed for the presence of the dead woman's son Marcus, who is employed in the steamer Mauna Loa. It was stated from the residence of Mrs. Parmenter's brother last night that the funeral would probably take place tomorrow, Friday, afternoon at an hour to be announced later.

Mrs. Sarah Parmenter was the eldest of three children of the late John F. Colburn, a Boston man remembered by old residents as conducting the business of an auctioneer in Honolulu. She was sister of the late Marcus Colburn, who died a few years ago, and John F. Colburn, manager of the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd.

Mrs. Parmenter was born on October 6, 1865, making her age at death close on 48 years. She married the late

son, stood in the Sheriff's office while his father was telling his story, seeming to be greatly affected by the terrible turn of events. "My boy," said Jones, "take good care of your sisters. You will have to shift for yourselves as best you can after this."

GOES TO PRISON.

A big crowd had gathered outside of the police station but Chillingworth took the murderer out through the side door, placed him in a hack, and drove to Oahu Prison where it was thought best to place the man for safe keeping. When he reached the prison the first thing he said was that he wanted a tenderloin steak and a glass of beer. He was feverish and rapidly emptied three glasses of water. Warden Henry got him a hot egg-nog as a brace and Jones took this at one gulp. He said he wanted his case finished off as soon as possible. He told his boy that he wanted him to pay the Chinaman for the clothes he took and also to make it right with the old native who sheltered him on Tantalus.

He said to Chillingworth, "I suppose you fellows will have the fun of seeing me hanged?"

He told the officers that he had not smoked since Saturday night. He had run out of matches and could not get any. He said that if he had had matches for his old pipe the police would never have been able to capture him. When Jones first arrived in the police station with the boy, the younger Jones handed over his father's rusty revolver and said that the latter had surrendered this to him. Jones continually referred to some motorman in very bad language and expressed sorrow that he had not got that person also.

A DOUBLE MURDERER.

Just as the examination of Jones was being concluded Mrs. Mark Parmenter, daughter-in-law of the murdered Mrs. Parmenter, was waiting in the Deputy Sheriff's office to testify at the inquest that was to have been held last night, when John Colburn entered and announced that the elder Mrs. Parmenter had just died. The young woman uttered a fearful shriek and was then escorted to a carriage and sent home.

Jones now stands charged with two murders.

WORK OF THE POLICE

The surrender of Jones ends the hunt that the police have been conducting. It also puts a quietus to the many stories about Jones being seen at various points in Honolulu during the last three days. According to Jones' statement to the police last night the only person who had seen him during his time in the hills was the old native on Tantalus and the Chinese gardeners in Pauoa valley. Every man of the police force has been working night and day in hunting Jones and several of them have had but little sleep since the murderer took place.

Mounted men have been working on their beats in citizen's clothing. Men on the force who were well acquainted with Johnny Jones, the murderer's

son, stood in the Sheriff's office while his father was telling his story, seeming to be greatly affected by the terrible turn of events. "My boy," said Jones, "take good care of your sisters. You will have to shift for yourselves as best you can after this."

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## GEAR AND DAVIS CONNIVE AT ONE MORE GRAFT

### Extraordinary Deal in the Roberts Estate Which Shows Court in Bad Light.

"Ten per cent. upon the principal and interest at such times as HE may determine," is the graft Jas. E. Fullerton was permitted to get through his friends Judge Gear and Geo. A. Davis. The amount was small which Judge Gear turned over to Fullerton—only \$1,500—but it might soon have been much smaller if the trustee "determined" to take ten per cent. of the principal and interest very often.

The deed in question was given by Hattie R. Roberts, widow of Henry E. Roberts to Fullerton on July seventh. As might have been expected it was drawn by George A. Davis. Also it was Judge Gear who permitted \$1,564 to be drawn from the custody of the probate court and placed in the hands of Fullerton. Davis wrote the order which Gear signed and a check for the amount was given to Fullerton on July 20th.

Then the trustees of the Roberts Estate (as in the Campbell Estate) managed to learn of the occurrence. These men are John Walker, A. Gartenberg and J. M. McChesney, friends of the deceased. Roberts left children as well as a widow.

The trustees immediately proceeded to right the wrong which the probate judge had allowed to be perpetrated. They did it without the intervention of the court. By what means they did it is not known, but the first trust deed given to Fullerton was cancelled and Fullerton compelled to execute a new one, on which he is to receive commission upon the interest only and not upon the principal, and not "at such times as HE may determine."

The following is a copy of the first deed drawn by George Davis and upon which Gear permitted the money to be drawn from the custody of the court:

HATTIE H ROBERTS TO JAS E FULLERTON, TR. DEED (Duplicate Copy)

This indenture made and entered into this seventh day of July, A D 1903, by and between Hattie H. Roberts of Honolulu, widow, party hereto of the first part hereinafter, called the settlor, and Jas E. Fullerton of the same place hereinafter called the Trustee, party hereto of the second part. The said settlor Hattie H. Roberts hereby gives assigns, transfers and places in the possession of the said Jas E. Fullerton, the Trustee and to his successor for the consideration of (\$1.) and having full confidence in his integrity and discretion, the sum of \$1564.29 subject to his control and upon trust, (1) to invest the whole or any part thereof in such securities as he may deem advisable for such time as he may see fit and meet at such rates of interest as he may deem sufficient and to pay the said interest upon said sum to her, the said settlor quarterly, during her life, (2) Upon the death of the settlor and within six months thereafter, the said Trustee shall pay the said money to the settlor's children then living and all interest less his commission share and share alike, and shall render a just and true account thereof upon demand of any of said children or their attorney. The said Trustee shall be paid a commission of ten per cent upon the principal and interest at such times as he may determine. The said Trustee does hereby receive and accept the said sum of money upon trust in accordance with the foregoing directions in this deed contained and does hereby expressly covenant to invest the said money in such securities as may be safe and reliable and to do and perform the duties required of him by the terms hereof faithfully.

It is hereby expressly understood, covenanted and agreed by and between the settlor and the Trustee, that upon the consent of the said settlor and the Trustee of this deed may be canceled and revoked at any time after the expiration of one year from date hereof. In witness whereof the said Settlor and the said Trustee have hereunto set their hands and seals at Honolulu, This the seventh day of July, A D 1903.

(Signed) HATTIE H ROBERTS, JAS E FULLERTON

Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of WILLIAM SAVIDGE and acknowledged by said Savidge of July 7th, 1903. Filed for record July 22nd, recorded in Liber 249, page 330.

The above is also the trust deed which the trustees did not believe properly safeguarded the interests of the minor children. The probate judge had no such scruples.

The first deed provided no security for the estate. The second deed compels Fullerton to give a secured bond in the sum of \$2,000. It also provides that he can invest only in such securities as are allowed to be held by guardians for the benefit of wards. Also he is required to render a statement of the fund whenever demanded. Also he is to pay to the settlor the interest quarterly less ten per cent. in commissions, not of the principal and interest, but of the interest alone. The trust is to terminate within five years or sooner if the settlor dies or there is a breach of conditions. Upon the expiration of the trust the money must be paid to the children. The new deed is dated August 21st, and was filed the same day.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The administration will take prompt and vigorous measures to secure the punishment of the assassin of Vice Consul Magelssen at Beyrout, Syria. The European squadron has been ordered to Beyrout and should reach there in six days. It is reported that an attempt was made to burn the Euphrates College, an American institution at Harpoot. United States Minister Leishman has been instructed to demand of the Porte protection for Americans in the Ottoman empire.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 28.—Magelssen, the American Vice Consul who has been assassinated at Beyrout, is a native of Minnesota, about thirty years old.

(Continued on Page 5)





## THE OLD RELIABLE



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

## BY AUTHORITY.

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's office, Honolulu, Oahu.  
In re Dissolution of the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before the 28th day of September, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KEPOIKAI,  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,  
Honolulu, July 11th, 1903.  
2504 to Sept. 25th.

## FORECLOSURES.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by T. J. McLaughlin, as Mortgagee, to the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagee, dated August 22, 1890, in Liber 126, on pages 415-416, notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Mortgagee, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$233.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Saturday the 3rd day of October 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lots 4 and 5 in Block 15 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121 on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 40,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Mortgagee.

Aug. 28—Sept. 4, 11, 18.

M. I. SILVA & WIFE.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 30th day of May, 1901, recorded in Liber 230 on pages 262 to 264, made by M. I. Silva and Marianna I. Silva, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction by James F. Morgan at his salesroom, on Kahuamann street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage are: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situated at Puunui, in said Honolulu, being known as Lots No. 15 and 17, Block 3, of Puunui Tract, Honolulu, aforesaid, being a portion of the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2050, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said M. I. Silva by deed dated December 15, 1900, and recorded in Liber 216, on pages 221 and 222, and containing an area of 10,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.

2510F

J. T. FIGUEROA & WIFE.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 15th day of September, 1899, recorded in Liber 126, on pages 278 and 280, made by J. T. Figueroa and Clorinda T. Figueroa, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction by James F. Morgan, at his salesroom, on Kahuamann street, Honolulu, aforesaid, on Saturday, the 6th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage are:  
All those certain lots, tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate at Kewalo, in said Honolulu, more particularly described as lots No. 7 and 8, in Block 3, as shown and designated on the Map of Kewalo Lots at said Kewalo, Honolulu, as plotted for Bruce, Waring & Co., filed in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, and further described as being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent No. 5718, L. C. A. 10065, and being the same premises conveyed to him as follows: Lot No. 7, Block 3, conveyed to said J. T. Figueroa, by Damazo de Mello and wife, by deed dated September 28, 1898, and duly placed on record. Said premises as above contain an area of 10,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.  
Dated Honolulu, August 3rd, 1903.  
CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.

2510F

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by C. Yick Leong, as Mortgagee, to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 132-134, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$133.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 6 in Block 15 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2516 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Luis Vasconcellos to George Clark, dated January 10, A. D. 1898, recorded in Liber 178, pages 42, 43, 44 and 45, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1903, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of Cecil & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, August 27, 1903.  
WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Assignee.

The premises covered by said mortgage are:

1. A lot of 4 acres, in said Kapaemahu, being the premises set forth in Royal Patent No. 3728, Kuleana 10-642, conveyed to said Mortgagee by Deed of the Hawaiian Land and Coffee Company, recorded in Liber 177, page 65.

2. A lot of 4 acres in Kahuili I, in said North Kona, being a portion of the premises covered by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3019 to Kapaemahu (a) conveyed to the said Mortgagee by Deed of David Simona, recorded in Liber 172, page 466.

3. A lot of 17 acres, in said Kapaemahu, being the premises set forth in Royal Patent No. 3728, Kuleana 10-642, conveyed to said Mortgagee by Deed of the Hawaiian Land and Coffee Company, recorded in Liber 177, page 65.

Also the following described leases and personal property, to wit:

1. Lease from Paulo, recorded in Liber 161, page 409, for 30 years.

2. Lease from M. Andre of all the coffee and orange trees upon the land of Moehaua, in said North Kona.

3. Lease from the Estate of Ahana of certain coffee lands therein mentioned, in said North Kona.

4. Another lease from the said Estate for other coffee lands at \$15.00 per annum.

5. Any other leases held by said Mortgagee as a part of his property in said North Kona.

6. One wagon, 12 mules, all horses, cattle, swine, poultry and other livestock owned or controlled by said Mortgagee in said North Kona.

7. All buildings of whatsoever nature upon any of said premises, either freehold or leasehold.

AND also all of the crops now standing upon the said premises, and all crops to be grown hereafter, together with the proceeds thereof, and also all improvements, live-stock, new leases or renewals of old leases, and also all of the rents, issues and profits of any of the premises above set forth.

2516

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by Chung See as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 131 pages 15-16, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$246.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 6 in Block 15 and Lot 3 in Block 13 on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 31,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2518 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by How Chong and Chong Dow, as Mortgagees, to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1903, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 135-137, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said Mortgagees for the sum of \$135.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 2 in Block 12, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2518 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2516 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by C. Die Sing as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 132, pages 1-2, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$123.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:  
All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 1 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2518 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by J. M. Keoloha as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 137-138, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$116.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 2 in Block 12, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 20,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2516 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by E. M. Kakuai as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated November 29, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 122, pages 1-2, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$106.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 11 in Block 8, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 11,250 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2516 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$117.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 1 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 2,000 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2516 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by Thomas J. Hayselden as Mortgagee to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 15, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 122, pages 3-5, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$125.00 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Pearl City, in the District of Ewa, Island of Oahu, more particularly designated as Lot 15 in Block 15, on that certain map or chart recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 121, on pages 243-244.

Containing an area of 12,500 square feet.

Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.  
Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Further particulars can be had of Hatch & Ballou, attorneys for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage.

Dated, Honolulu, August 28, 1903.  
OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, Assignee of Mortgage.

2516 Aug. 28, Sept. 4-11-18.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

To all whom it may concern:

In accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain indenture of mortgage made by J. M. Camara, Jr., Trustee, as Mortgagee, to W. G. Irwin, J. A. Cummins and W. D. Alexander, Trustees for the Oahu Railway and Land Company, as Mortgagees, dated December 6, 1890, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 129, pages 142-143, which said mortgage was assigned to the undersigned Oahu Railway and Land Company, now the holder and owner thereof, by the aforesaid Mortgagees, by assignment dated January 1, 1897, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 171, page 67, et seq., notice is hereby given that the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assignee of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit for non payment when due of the principal and interest of two certain notes of the said mortgage for the sum of \$106.50 each, secured by said mortgage.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction; such sale to be held at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 3rd day of October, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as above said is described as follows:

All that certain piece or



## LIVELY TIME IN SECOND

### Fight Over Who Has Right to Vote.

The Second Precinct Club of the Fourth District spent nearly two hours last night in deciding who is entitled to vote at the primaries, and ended the meeting without making use of the decision. Only nominations for delegates were made, and the club finally agreed to abide by the Republican Executive Committee's ruling that only registered voters of the precinct could vote at their primary and not men who had moved in from other precincts. This step was taken to prevent colonization of voters, the scheme for which, it was hinted by Republican leaders, had already been hatched.

Incidentally several leaders stated that the Advertiser had told the truth when it said that the Fourth District had been chloroformed by the Fifth at the Republican Executive Committee held some weeks ago.

The meeting last night was held in a tent erected on the Makiki grounds. It contained several hundred voters when Col. Soper announced the object of the gathering.

The meeting was long and lively. The contest was spirited from the beginning, but always friendly. At times the crowd gathered around the chairman's table, but this was as much due to the rain as to the warmth of the argument.

Before any business was transacted Mr. J. A. Gilman called attention to the rule of the central committee providing that those only could vote at primaries who had been registered in the precinct.

C. B. Wilson said the precinct club rules proved the opposite; any one could vote at the primary who was entitled to vote at the next general election, and who lived in the precinct.

Col. Jones stated that the committee had interpreted the rules differently, so as to prevent colonization in any primary. Otherwise it would be possible to bring in 200 voters just to vote at the primary, and who would say that they were residents. J. H. Fisher contended that any resident of the district who could vote at the next election was entitled to a voice in the primary. He said no wrong could possibly result from this.

C. M. White was opposed to this view and said that every voter could vote in his old precinct. R. W. Aylett took this view, otherwise, he said, he could bring over several wagon loads of voters and they could vote at the primary, though from another precinct. C. B. Wilson said he had explained otherwise to several hundred natives, and suggested that the committee could not change the precinct rules. Col. Jones said the rules were so framed, in order that the primaries would not be open to fraud. Dr. Grossman and H. J. Johnson argued that only voters could take a hand in the primary. Col. Soper thought the rules provided that anyone who signed the Republican roll might do so.

J. H. Fisher said the committee had no right to change a rule without a month's notice.

Senator Crabbe, who was present, was called upon to explain the action of the committee, and said that the committee had decided that voters must attend primaries in the precincts in which they are registered, and if not registered in any precinct, then in the one in which they are residents. This action was taken by the committee because of the report that there had been a great deal of colonizing. He said the committee wanted a straight clean election and intended to stop fraud.

Mr. Fisher read a section from the rules adopted by the committee relative to the county elections as showing that the precincts had the right to act.

"The whole trouble was just as the Advertiser said," said Crabbe in reply. "The Fourth District was chloroformed by the Fifth. Fisher and I were the only members present and we were chloroformed."

C. B. Wilson said he was a member of the committee and had not been notified of the meeting. He was surprised to read of the action the next morning. Fisher also said he was notified and supposed that the committee would have resolutions prepared, instead of which the Fifth put in resolutions and did the chloroforming.

There was a lot of useless discussion over the question of voting, some members not being disposed to accept the committee's ruling as final. Once during the discussion the lights went out but it was not the Fifth and so nothing happened. Finally after a further half hour's talk the meeting finally got down to nominations for delegates. Kumalae, who was present, managed to get in three names and Aylett one or two.

The nominations were then closed and will be added to the list. They are as follows: J. A. Gilman, E. K. Kope, F. J. Church, John H. Fisher, J. P. Soper, Geo. H. M. J. A. M. Johnson, Gus Schuman, J. B. J. A. M. Hughes, Hiram K. K. J. A. M. Brown, E. R. Moenman, John T. Joseph, A. F. Clark, Frank K. K. J. W. M. Cunningham.

C. M. White introduced the question of providing all county members should be the action of the committee, and to place the same in the Republican party. This was agreed to.

Col. Jones explained the necessity for instructions, and said the Advertiser had not been bound to vote for anyone in case the candidates for which they are instructed could not be nominated. Another meeting will be held Friday.

## PROMOTER EDMUNDS

### Denies That Mrs. Wilcox is His Partner.

Mr. Edmunds, the new-risen promotion luminary, called at the Advertiser office to request publication of statements about the pawnbroking scheme mentioned in this paper on the 19th inst. His objects are to give a first hand statement of the nature of the enterprise and to contradict some assertions made by persons whose names had been used in the article referred to. As an Advertiser reporter tried to see Mr. Edmunds first of all, this little accommodation is the more readily given at the risk of free advertising.

"The Honolulu Trust, Loan and Discount Association and Mont de Piete, Limited," is the highly articulated name of the proposed pawn-broking corporation given in the articles of association shown by Mr. Edmunds. Its stated capital is to be \$100,000 in shares of \$25 par value each, 2000 shares or half of the stock to be issued forthwith. The privilege is reserved of increasing the amount of stock to \$500,000.

The \$25 a share has the appearance of a fine-mesh net for catching small fry.

Mr. Edmunds lays much stress upon the statement of the objects in the charter. According to that the Mont de Piete is designed to engage in the business of "benevolent pawn-broking." It is confined to the taking of "reasonable and lawful interest," and must "avoid all usury and unlawful processes."

Regarding the disclaimers of Messrs. Schnack and Burnette, the promoter takes the responsibility of declaring that Schnack, Fullerton and Burnette, upon a slip of paper handed to him which he showed the reporter, offered to engage that they would go out of the pawn-broking business individually for the consideration, to be paid each, of \$250 in the company's stock and \$1250 cash.

"I have not consented finally to do this," Mr. Edmunds said referring to the alleged offer. "They have not been conducting the business legally, anyway," he commented.

"I have thought of giving the management to someone else," the Piete promoter said in reference to Mr. Burnette's denial of any connection with the scheme.

"Burnette," he proceeded, "accepted the position under certain conditions and his name was not used without his permission, but with his permission as I can prove."

"This is no three-ball scheme as you have called it," Mr. Edmunds went on to say. "There is to be no taking of old clothes, old boots, etc. It will be an institution for lending money to business men and others at fair and legal interest."

"I want to say that I have no office on Kaahumanu street as you have represented."

Mr. Edmunds was here informed that an occupant of the office room in question pointed out a certain desk as the one at which Mr. Edmunds worked. To this he replied:

"I only write a few letters at that table. My office is with Mr. Pain. His office is out at Punahou."

"Another thing I wish to deny is that Mrs. Wilcox has anything to do with the scheme. I have no political, social or commercial relations with her. She is simply a friend of one of my friends and is canvassing among the Hawaiians for stock subscriptions."

## WILL PREVENT PRIMARY FRAUDS.

The Republican Executive Committee at a meeting yesterday passed resolutions prohibiting delegates to the convention from being elected from an precinct in which they are not registered. It was further decided that voters could not act at primaries where they cannot vote unless they are registered nowhere else within the Territory.

The action was taken to prevent colonization of voters, a scheme which it is reported is already on foot. The Republicans suffered from this at past primaries and it is intended at Saturday's elections to prevent further frauds of this kind. The action of the committee was taken in executive session and only after long and spirited discussion.

The action was also made necessary by the avowed intention of some men to move into other districts hoping thereby to gain a nomination, which they could not get in their old districts. It is expected, will be frustrated by the committee's action.

It is also expected that the action will be a check upon the action of some men who are moving into other districts hoping thereby to gain a nomination, which they could not get in their old districts. It is expected, will be frustrated by the committee's action.

It is also expected that the action will be a check upon the action of some men who are moving into other districts hoping thereby to gain a nomination, which they could not get in their old districts. It is expected, will be frustrated by the committee's action.

## JONES MAY HAVE KILLED HIMSELF IN THE LANTANA

### More or Less Perfunctory Searching by the Police—How Manoa Was Ransacked—A Story of the Tragic Night.

The search for Jones went merrily on yesterday but without result. The police have about come to the conclusion that the murderer went somewhere in the lantana and killed himself. Three mounted policemen, with pistols visibly displayed, trotted out along the Diamond Head road scanning the underbrush on either side and others went along the beaten paths elsewhere. Still no Jones. Two native foot policemen were sent to explore the Manoa valley. According to the motorman they got off at the shelter below the Castle house, sat there for three trips and then returned to town. They had not seen Jones pass and were probably glad that Jones hadn't seen them.

The night motorman and conductor of the Manoa car say that Jones made the last trip with them on Saturday night, returning on the inbound car and getting off at the nearest point to the tragedy about midnight. Both men say he was perfectly sober then and wonder how he could have got so drunk so soon afterward.

The Independent of last night had this story: "The late Mrs. E. M. Jones worked the whole of last week at Mrs. Dickerson's millinery parlors. Mrs. Dickerson says that on being paid last Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Jones asked whether she was to come to work on Monday and was answered in the affirmative, and she went off seemingly happy. From others, it is learned that after receiving her pay as above, she bought herself a new pair of shoes and then went home, going out later in the evening for an electric car ride. Her divorced husband was also a passenger on the same car with her, about 9 o'clock, she going out to Waikiki and he alighting somewhere out Pawaia."

#### A STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

E. W. Campbell, who lives opposite the Jones place where the shooting occurred early Sunday morning, has an interesting story to tell. The first shot fired by Jones awakened Mr. Campbell's cousin, who lives in the same house, and the cousin awakened him. While getting up he heard two more shots and a call from G. W. R. King to hurry out. He went in his kimono. When Campbell reached King's house he found him attending Mrs. Parmenter who was suffering greatly, her wounded eye protruding. Mrs. Parmenter said, "Jones has shot me and ruined my eye. He also shot my daughter, who is over there somewhere. Go and see."

It was then 1:30. Mr. Campbell hurried to his telephone and called up the police station: "There's been a murder here," he said, giving the address; "send up policemen at once."

The reply was: "We can't send any one now; they are all down at Waikiki."

Campbell made some emphatic remarks about the police force and hung up the receiver, returning to Mrs. Parmenter. Twenty-five minutes later, 1:55 a. m., Bicycle Officer Kane appeared and asked what the trouble was.

Campbell told him and said: "One woman who is shot is on Mr. King's porch; another is either in the Jones house or somewhere in the yard. You go in and look."

Kane refused to enter the yard but proposed to go to Campbell's telephone. Campbell scored him roundly for his cowardice but on the policeman refusing again, led him to the telephone where he called up the police station. When Kane came out he was badgered into entering the yard. He would not explore it but was willing to go to the door of the house and knock. He did so and a woman asked who he was. He told and the door was opened, the lights being turned up. After a few inquiries the policeman, again refusing to enter the yard, got on his bike and disappeared.

At 2:25 a. m., fifty-five minutes after the police station had been notified, the patrol wagon arrived with several officers. By this time many neighbors had collected but nothing in particular had been done for Mrs. Parmenter. The police were excited. After learning all they could about the shooting the head one said: "The first thing for us to do is to locate Jones." With that two or three policemen made a dead run up the street and soon came running back. Jones hadn't been located on that block. Meanwhile officers searched the yard and found the dead body of Mrs. Jones lying face downward in a pool of blood. It was about six feet from the fence.

John Colburn, a relative of the deceased, arrived and proposed to take Mrs. Parmenter to his house. The police had a stretcher but there was some dispute about its use and finally two men picked the wounded woman up in their arms and carried her to the Colburn home. Then the native policemen came to and put the dead woman on the stretcher.

#### MRS. PARMENTER.

Late last night Mrs. Parmenter was reported to be sinking fast.

This word was given to be expected by Mr. Colburn at 5 o'clock, when he excused himself to an Advertiser reporter, who was interviewing him on another subject, by saying he had just been called by telephone to go to his sister if he would see her before she became unconscious.

"She cannot live through the night, the doctors say," Mr. Colburn stated. He returned in an hour to his office, having found the danger less imminent than was feared. Mrs. Parmenter had said to those about her bedside:

"I am going to die, but I am not going to die until the Mauna Loa arrives."

The unfortunate lady, it was evident, was bracing herself for a desperate standoff of the destroyer until her son, who is employed on board the Mauna Loa, reached her bedside on Friday morning. Ominous fluctuations of the heart told the watchers, however, that it would indeed be a hard battle if the plucky mother won.

## SALVATION ARMY'S YOUNGER BRANCH.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Adj. and Mrs. Coe, the officers in charge of the local Salvation Army corps, another step has been taken towards pushing the work for the Master. A Young People's Legion has been organized, fully officered and equipped for the modern warfare against sin under the Blood and Fire banner. This organization, while for young people who are Salvationists or young people who are in some way associated with the Army, corresponds with the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League of the various churches. There is a meeting held each Sunday evening at the hall at 6 p. m., at which time a topic is discussed by members and companions. The object is "to increase the vital force of the Army and train its members in labor for the salvation of souls."

Anyone can become a member of this organization without being a soldier of the Army, but they must abstain from the use of tobacco and liquor. Every Monday evening the Young People's Legion hold their open-air service followed by the inside meeting at the hall on King street near Fort. Adj. and Mrs. Coe are the ranking officers. The Y. P. L. has as local officers the following who have been commissioned: George J. Nixon, Secretary; Miss Flora Cannon, Treasurer; Miss Winifred Sharp, Recording Secretary. In addition to the above there are a number of young people who act as Guards of the following: Prayer, Lookout, Musical, Assembly.

This Young People's Society will be willing and pleased to visit and care for all those who are unable to help themselves through sickness or other unfortunate circumstances. Following are some of the subjects to be discussed during the coming months: Aug. 30, 1903, Charity, Lt. Nellie Jensen; Sept. 6, 1903, Sick to Your Post, George Dennis; Sept. 13, 1903, Promised Peace, Bertha Peulu; Oct. 4, 1903, How Can We Get Strong, Winifred Sharp; Oct. 25, 1903, The Power of Prayer, George J. Nixon; Nov. 1, 1903, How Can We Keep Pure our Thoughts, Words and Deeds, Oscar Myhre; Nov. 21, 1903, What We Have to be Thankful For Each Day of the Year, Nellie Schofield.

Small booklets containing information concerning the above can be obtained from the officers.

PARIS, France, Aug. 26.—The Humberts have appealed from the judgment of the court sentencing them to five years' imprisonment for fraud.

FRANKFORT, Kan., Aug. 26.—A cloudburst in this vicinity today did tremendous damage to ranch property. The loss that will be suffered is estimated at fully a million dollars.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 26.—A committee of three Senators has been named to devise amendments to the Panama Canal Treaty that will be acceptable to the Colombian Congress.

## WILL KEEP OUT PESTS

### Pineapple Plants Said to Have Disease.

Alarming reports of pests in near-by countries has so aroused the Territorial Board of Agriculture that at yesterday's meeting it was decided to put an embargo upon the importation of coffee plants from Samoa, sisal from Bahama, pineapple plants from Australia and cocoa cuttings from the Dutch East Indies. It was decided also to prohibit the importation entirely of all plants, excepting through the port of Honolulu. This latter action is only temporary—until the new agricultural law is put into effect.

There were present at the meeting yesterday: L. A. Thurston, president; H. E. Cooper, secretary; J. D. Dole and W. M. Giffard. Professor R. L. C. Perkins was also in attendance.

#### NEW FORESTERS.

There was some discussion over the appointment of volunteer foresters. Mr. Thurston reading replies received from the old foresters, written after the last meeting. These were the men appointed by Governor Dole, and they will continue to serve without salary.

The appointments made yesterday by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry were as follows:

Hawaii—E. E. Olding, North Kohala; F. B. McStocker, Puna; Daniel Forbes, Hamakua; F. W. Carter, South Kohala; Franz Bucholtz, South Kona, from Kau to Kona. Plantation line; Manager Hewitt of Hutchinson Plantation, Kona to Pahala.

Mau—H. P. Baldwin, Kaanapali; C. B. Wells, Waialuku.

Oahu—Andrew Adams, Koolauloa; L. L. McCandless, Koolauloa to Heela; C. Bolte, Heela to Maunawili; Hurd, Koolauloko, from Maunawili and Kaneohe to Makapuu Point; Walter Dillingham, Ewa; Nowell, Waialua.

Kauai—Geo. H. Fairchild, from Lihue to Kilauea; Albert Wilcox, Hanalei; Andrew Moore, Kilauea to Hanalei; F. Webber, Lihue.

#### NEW BUILDING.

Secretary Cooper presented the plans for the remodeling of the building at the government nursery, for the use of the board, but he was given further time to complete the plans.

#### CAN'T TAKE FERNS.

Upon motion of Mr. Giffard it was decided that no further permits be granted for the taking of ferns, plants and shrubs from government lands. Professor Perkins reported that the hills had been almost denuded of ferns, particularly the tree fern. Hereafter permission must first be obtained from Mr. Cooper, who is the executive officer of the board.

#### IMPORTATIONS PROHIBITED.

Professor Perkins reported that he had received advices from the Dutch East Indies that the cocoa had been attacked by the parasite and he suggested that the board prohibit importations from the Indies.

He reported also that the leaf of coffee in Samoa and Fiji had been attacked by a fungus disease which had entirely destroyed the coffee crop of Samoa. In view of the close proximity of Samoa he urged that the importation of coffee plants should be prohibited.

Mr. Dole called attention to a report he had heard, that the sisal in the Bahamas had been attacked by some sort of disease. Mr. Thurston stated also that he had read of the disease in the sisal bulletin, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Dole also spoke of the importation of five thousand pineapple plants from Australia which it was thought had some sort of disease. These plants had been imported by R. A. Jordan, and Mr. Dole was to receive a part. It was stated at the meeting that information had come from Australia that the pineapples had been attacked by a dangerous fungus disease which might spread to the Hawaiian pineapples.

Professor Perkins said he had examined the imported pineapple plants, but had not been able to discover anything, so had passed the shipment. He stated, however, that it was impossible to find anything on a plant which had been shipped weeks ago, and which had since had time to gather on itself a dozen other varieties of plant diseases. These pineapple plants had become black, and he could tell nothing other than that they were not infected with dangerous insects. Mr. Dole stated that he would like very much to see these pineapples introduced, but if they were diseased he intended to burn them. The board finally voted to exclude the 5,000 pineapple plants and Professor Perkins was instructed to recover them, if possible, and to destroy them. He said that they might have already passed into the possession of Mr. Jordan, he having already given him a pass, but he was instructed to use moral suasion in order to recover the plants.

Mr. Giffard suggested the necessity of stopping all importations until the new law had been properly put into effect. He called attention to the fact that all kinds of plants were going through Hilo and other sub-ports without any sort of an examination and he suggested that the importation of plants be forbidden temporarily.

Mr. Thurston said he was not in favor

## AWAY WITH MOSQUITOES

### Committee Holds Another War Council.

It was a feeble response in point of numbers which was made to the call of the Mosquito Campaign Committee for yesterday afternoon. What was lacking numerically, though, was largely compensated for by fertility of ideas suggested and adopted.

Dr. Cooper, chairman, presided, with him being present P. M. Pond, P. R. Heim, P. L. van Dine and C. H. Tracy. There was no report but of preliminary work from the committee to raise funds, hence no appointment of a man to take charge of the work was made. It was agreed that records should be kept, the head of the work to attend to that duty.

Dr. Cooper submitted the draft of a circular to be sent out today with the other one appealing for subscriptions, which was adopted and is printed below. In the same line of publicity it was decided that the chairman should request the insertion of similar articles of advice in newspapers of all languages other than English locally published. The meeting recognized that the English press was already taking care of the campaign.

Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, assistant entomologist of the Board of Agriculture, is to be asked to co-operate with the committee, the chairman being instructed to write the invitation. In the same connection, on motion of Mr. Pond, it was voted that a problem sub-committee be appointed, to consist as much as possible of persons of a scientific turn. Dr. Cooper deferred the appointment till next meeting.

Mr. Pond suggested the arranging of contests between different inspection districts of the town for the honor of being most free from conditions encouraging the mosquito. He also broached the idea of publishing the names of householders who ignored the efforts at having them keep their premises clear of mosquito breeding nuisances.

Many other suggestions that may become of practical account in the war were thrown out in general conversation.

The meeting adjourned until 4 p. m. next Wednesday afternoon, acting secretary Tracy being instructed to drum up as large an attendance as possible. It is hoped that the finance committee will then have some tangible results to report.

Following is the text of the circular going out today:

Honolulu, August 25, 1903.  
MOSQUITOES.

It is a well known proven scientific fact that mosquitoes, besides being a pest, are carriers of diseases such as malaria, yellow fever and dengue.

The Board of Health invites the co-operation of citizens in its efforts to diminish their numbers and to reduce the areas in which they breed. Mosquitoes always lay their eggs in water as the young (larvae) cannot live elsewhere. They rarely fly far and their presence is usually accounted for by the existence of standing water close at hand. The eggs and larvae abound in ponds, pools, puddles, cisterns, rain barrels, watering troughs, old tin cans, bottles, clogged gutters, and, in fact, everywhere where even a little water is allowed to stand a few days. Experience in other places has shown how much good has been accomplished by giving attention to all the standing water in the neighborhood. In permanent numbers, will destroy the eggs and larvae, but care is needed to see that small ponds are filled up or treated with oil. A little kerosene oil put into standing water spreads easily and rapidly over the surface, and without injuring the water for other purposes, destroys the larvae and prevents the laying of eggs. An ounce (two table-spoonsful) of coal oil is sufficient for fifteen square feet of surface; and an application is effective for two weeks, at the end of which time it should be renewed.

Good results are reported from putting unslaked lime into standing water.

of shutting off all importations, as the fumigation house would be open within a few weeks. Finally Mr. Giffard moved that the importation be forbidden of all plants excepting through the port of Honolulu. This was carried and also motions to prohibit the importation of cocoa, sisal, coffee and pineapple plants from infected countries.

ANOTHER HOPPER PARASITE.

Professor Perkins read two letters from Professor Koebel written at Columbus, Ohio, in which the entomologist told of the discovery of another parasite which preyed upon the leaf hopper. He also sent a box of the parasites which Mr. Perkins stated had arrived. Mr. Perkins stated the parasites discovered were of the same variety of those he had found in the islands, though not of the same species. Professor Koebel wrote that the female of the parasite had no wings which he said, was unfortunate, as it was likely to be destroyed by fire.

In answer to a question from Mr. Dole Professor Perkins said that the discovery of Mr. Koebel in Ohio would not do away with the necessity for a trip to Australia.



# BANKERS FAVOR TRYING BONDS IN NEW YORK

## They Urge Importance of Establishing a Market in the Chief Money Center.

To make an effort to sell the Territorial bonds in New York at the outset is what will be done if Governor Dole adopts the views of the bankers at yesterday's conference with the Governor and heads of executive departments. Possibly Secretary Carter may be sent to Washington and New York to expedite the business.

An important result of the conference was that the initiative was taken by two of the capitalists present for relieving the Government of the prime difficulty of meeting the expenses of issuance and flotation of the bonds without an appropriation having been made by the Legislature for that purpose. Another outcome of the meeting may be a movement to induce Congress to amend the Organic Act with regard to its time limitations on public loans of this Territory.

Those taking part in the conference were Governor Dole, Treasurer Kepoikai, Secretary Carter, Superintendent of Public Works Cooper, and Auditor Fisher for the Government; Samuel M. Damon, senior partner of the banking house of Bishop & Co.; William G. Irwin, partner, and E. I. Spaulding, manager, of the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co.; and C. M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

After the conference Secretary Geo. R. Carter gave a general account of the proceedings to an Advertiser reporter.

### TRY NEW YORK.

Mr. Carter said the consensus of opinion seemed to be that an attempt should be made to float the bonds in New York.

It was better to try New York in the fall of the year. At different times in the year, the bankers said, they had funds at their disposal which they would like to put into Government bonds, but when it came round to the fall of the year and money became tighter they wanted securities which they could dispose of quickly.

If a market were established in New York and they could sell those bonds again they would not be afraid to take them. But under present conditions if they should take Territorial bonds and later want to dispose of them there being no market in New York and nobody there knowing anything about them—they would not answer the purposes of the local banks.

After establishing a market in New York, if the Government wished to float a few bonds here, the bankers would be willing to take them so that some public improvements could be carried out. Then, when it suited them, they could send the bonds to New York themselves and turn them into ready money.

### MR. DAMON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Damon stated, as his experience with Government loans in the past, that it was very difficult to dispose of bonds. They were liable to be pigeonholed, to be put off for other things. He felt there was great need for money at present. No public improvements had been made for the past three years under any loan. In view of the shortage of current revenue, such improvements as could properly be made under a bond issue ought to be going on at this time.

### SEND THE SECRETARY.

Valuable time was being wasted, Mr. Damon held, and he thought someone should go to Washington on this business. The best person to send he believed was Secretary Carter, who should follow up the data forwarded for the President's information and reference to the Attorney General's department. Whoever went ought to call at that department and see that the matter was not side-tracked.

Then, whenever the President's action was known, the Territory's representative should proceed at once to New York and submit the question of legality of the bonds to some prominent attorney.

### NEW YORK AGENCY.

The next step would be to secure an agency for the business and call for bids, both in New York and here.

Meanwhile have the bonds printed and in the hands of the New York agent ready for delivery on the acceptance of satisfactory bids. It would not be necessary, however, for the representative to stay in New York until the bids were opened, but merely long enough to attend to the preliminary work.

### AID VOLUNTEERED.

The greatest difficulty with the whole question, Secretary Carter said, was to provide ways and means for the initial expenses. Messrs. Irwin and Cooke, for their banks, offered at the meeting to advance their pro rata for whatever expenses there might be and look to the next Legislature to reimburse them. It was hoped that the other banks would be willing to join in this, so as to make the slightest possible draft on each.

### FUNDAMENTAL DRAWBACK.

One of the drawbacks to placing the bonds is the shortness of their life under the restrictions of the Organic Act. Some of the bankers thought the dura-

tion of the bonds was not sufficient to have them easily placed. Yet even if the restriction proved to have the injurious effect feared, it would be a strong argument to go before Congress with and ask for a removal of that restriction. "It would be well to show," Mr. Carter said, "that we had made a strenuous attempt to sell the bonds in New York and only failed on that account."

### RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE.

The restriction in question is contained in Section 55 of the Organic Act, which says regarding the issue of loan bonds by this Territory: "Nor shall any bond or other instrument of any such indebtedness be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of the issue thereof."

## KONA AGAIN IN TROUBLE

For a second time an effort is being made to reopen the Kona Sugar Co. case, and to set aside the order by which Judge Edings sold the property through a receiver, to a syndicate of Honolulu men for whom C. S. Hutchins is the trustee. The Wm. W. Bierce Co., which a few weeks ago filed a claim to the railroad material upon the plantation, as to belonging them, yesterday obtained a writ of error from the Supreme Court by which it is sought to set aside the order made by Judge Edings for the appointment of a receiver, and for the sale of the property at public auction.

The defendants named in the writ of error filed yesterday, are R. W. McClesney and J. McClesney, surviving partners in the co-partnership carrying on business under the name of M. W. McClesney & Sons, the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., a corporation, F. L. Dortch, Receiver of the Kona Sugar Co., The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., Kapioiani Estate, L. M. Waterhouse, J. D. Paris, Hannah J. Paris, Eliza Roy, W. H. Shipman, Mary E. Shipman, J. D. Johnson, W. H. Johnson and Caroline J. Robinson.

It is first alleged that Judge Edings erred in making the order for the sale of the plantation, and in making the order of its own motion. It is further alleged that error was made in ordering the sale of all the property of the plantation, including its railroad equipment, locomotives and cars and in making any order of sale in said premises.

Further error is alleged in making the order without notification to the plaintiff in error The Bierce Co. and in not making said plaintiff a party to the suit. Further, that the property of plaintiff in error was then in litigation and was therefore wrongfully ordered to be sold. Also "That said Court erred in failing, in said order of April 24th, 1902, to except from said directed sale, the property and all thereof involved in plaintiff in error's suit."

The hearing on the writ of error is set for Monday, October 5th.

# SCENE THAT WAS WEIRD

## Removal of Royal Remains From Mausoleum.

Amidst the heavy showers of rain on Monday night a weird performance was enacted at the Royal Mausoleum up Nuuanu avenue. It consisted of the removal of all the bodies from that place of sepulture of royalty to a temporary building erected a few yards therefrom. The occasion was the extensive repairs to the mausoleum for which the Legislature of this year appropriated \$17,500.

There was a corollary of ancient Hawaiian ceremony. Part of this was the use of torches outside the buildings to light the work, although there was electric lighting of the interiors. Beyond the range of the torchlight the near landscape was dark to intensity. What with the electric gleam through the narrow windows and the glare of torches without, not to mention sombre and silent guards at the gate of the enclosure, any unsophisticated wayfarer must have been strangely impressed. Queen Liliuokalani was present to watch the moving of the remains of her kindred. So were Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole and former Governor A. S. Cleghorn, the Queen's brother-in-law. Curtis P. Iaukea had general charge of operations by the Queen's wishes, while John F. Coburn, who made the arrangements with the Superintendent of Public Works acted as clerk. Miss Lucy K. Peabody watched the proceedings as representative of the Queen Emma branch of royalty. Others present were James H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques, Morris K. Keohokaloie, D. Kalauokalani, E. K. Liliuokalani and Edmund Stiles, together with Fritz Wilhelm and Thos. R. Lucas, contractors.

There were also bands of retainers of the different royal lines, who chanted of olois appropriate to the obsequies of allis.

It is stated as a strange fact, in keeping with native traditions of elemental sympathy with popular grief over departed high chiefs, that the rain changed from the prevailing drizzle to torrents while, and only while, the coffins of King Kalakaua and Princess Kaiulani were being carried from one building into another.

To facilitate the transference of the coffins a platform had been built from the mausoleum to the temporary structure upon which a car was wheeled back and forth.

Following is a copy of a plan made by Mr. Coburn of the disposition of the caskets and other receptacles, with the names of those whose remains are contained in the caskets, in the temporary building which is situated at the Waikiki side of the mausoleum:

Makai.	Entrance.	Mauka.
Kalakaua.	Chest of palls.	Kekaulike.
Kapiolani.	Kekaulike.	Kelliahonui.
Likelike.	Poomakalani.	Kelliahonui.
Kailani.	Namakeha.	Kekela.
Lelelohoku.	Kekela.	J. O. Dominis.
J. O. Dominis.	Dr. Rooke.	Kaminihuo.
Kaminihuo.	Kaminihuo.	Keoni.
Keoni.	Keoni.	Kamehameha.
Kamehameha.	Jane L. Kaeo.	Keohokaloie.
Keohokaloie.	Peter Y. Kaeo.	Kapaakea.
Kapaakea.	Kunuiakaa.	Empty square box.
Empty square box.	R. C. Wyllie.	

Kamehameha's casket contains what Kalakaua decided were the bones of the great conqueror and first king of the whole group which by conquest he unified.

Namakeha and the names below to that of Wyllie, who was the first minister of foreign affairs of Hawaii, represent Queen Emma's family, her own remains being enclosed in a tomb outside the mausoleum.

Keoni Ana stands for John Young, the Englishman and first premier of Kamehameha I.

Kekaulike was the mother of Prince Kawanakoa and the Delegate to Congress. Prince Kalaniana'ole; Kelliahonui was their brother, and Poomakalani their aunt.

Namakeha was the first husband of Queen Kapiolani, consort of Kalakaua. Lelelohoku was a brother and Kaminihuo a sister of Liliuokalani, both of whom died before her sister Likelike and brother Kalakaua.

The Government has considerably left the approval of plans for the inside renovation of the mausoleum to the members of the royal family. Both Architect Traphagen and Contractor Wilhelm will consult with them.

A hard finish plaster will be used on the inside of the walls, which with appropriate treatment of the coral blocks will keep out worms and insects. These parasites have made great havoc with the interior woodwork of the mausoleum and it was only a question of time when, if not excluded, they would attack the costly woods of the coffins. The floors will be renewed with tiles and the steps reconstructed of marble. Outside the walls will be replastered and the roof retiled. Everything will be absolutely on sanitary lines.

High Sheriff Brown has detailed two policemen to watch the temporary mausoleum day and night.

CHOLERA INFANTUM should be guarded against, and prevented by treating the child at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Mothers can not be too careful about this, especially in hot weather. They should have medicine ready for such an emergency. No better remedy is prepared than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# JAPANESE AS TRADERS

## Estate of Store-keeper Turns Out Well.

The first term of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit under the new law will be opened for business on Tuesday, September 8, the Monday next previous to that date being Labor Day, a public holiday. Grand jurors will come before Judge Gear on the opening day and trial jurors before Judge De Bolt, Gear and Robinson according to their respective summons.

### JAPANESE TRADING THRIFT.

A somewhat valuable estate of a dead Japanese merchant has just been administered, the final account being filed in court. It is that of Iwakichi Kato and the administrators are Kiku Kato and Yachi Mitsuda. The receipts are \$14,220.47 and payments \$11,073.53, leaving a balance of \$3146.84. Of the receipts \$8426.02 was the net amount of a fire claim award after the expenses thereon of \$1047.03 had been paid. The store has been carried on and its stock in trade increased, and though there is indebtedness of \$1000 for new goods there are accounts due of \$2000. It is remarked in the statement that the widow as sole legatee is responsible for the new obligations. The whole exhibit is an instance of Japanese thrift in trade.

### ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

Holmes & Stanley have filed a brief for defendant on demurrer in the case of Antonio Joaquin da Estrella vs. Charles M. Le Blond. It is an action possessing much general interest, being one brought against an attorney at law for negligence in failing to perfect an appeal from the judgment of the District Court of South Hilo, Hawaii, rendered against de Estrella.

The case is before the Circuit Court of the First Circuit upon a demurrer to the jurisdiction, on the ground that the wrong alleged occurred within the limits of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Under Act 56 of the laws of 1898, in force when the action was begun, actions for tort are triable only in the Circuit in which the alleged cause of action arises.

As counsel for plaintiff at the hearing admitted that the court had no jurisdiction over the action if it was one of tort, the whole force of the argument for the defendant in this brief is directed at showing that it is an action of tort. Comparisons are set up as follows and a number of cases are cited in support of the contention that the neglect of a client's interest by his attorney is a case of wrong, whether a contract does or does not exist:

"Suppose in the absence of express contract an injury results to the guest of an innkeeper through the latter's omission to keep the hall lighted, can anyone say that the innkeeper is not liable to an action in tort? Or that the presence of an express contract would take away the liability in tort? And the same is true where an injury results to a passenger through the negligence and omission of a common carrier. The fact that the relationship of innkeeper and guest or of carrier and passenger arises from contract cannot purge the misfeasance or non-feasance of its character of tort. And so in the case of attorney and client the contract gives rise to the relationship, but that once established the negligent action or omission to act, although a breach of contract, is also a tort and the basis of an action ex delicto."

It is contended that nowhere in the bill of complaint is there an allegation of breach of contract, and it is asked why the plaintiff lays so much stress upon carelessness and negligence if this is intended as an action for breach of contract. Would not an allegation of the failure to appeal have been sufficient?

### KAKAAKO LEASFHOLD.

Argument on demurrer was heard in the equity case of Kato and others vs. Moses Kellihululu and others, bill to cancel lease, by Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. In fact there were several demurrers filed by different defendants represented separately by J. J. Dunne and Vivas & Bittling. One of the grounds was that the document in question was not a lease at all but an assignment, and another that if the lease of action was a broken covenant as claimed the plaintiff had a remedy at law. The plaintiffs leased a house lot at Kakaako from the Bishop estate, the instrument giving the lessees power to sublease it, which they did with half the lot to Moses Kellihululu. There was a condition that the sub-lessees could not lease to others, which the plaintiffs claim Moses did and thereby forfeited his own lease. Judge De Bolt took the demurrer under advisement.

### Native Bona to Meet.

Manager Lake of the Alexander Young Hotel will open the makai dancing parlor for a meeting of the natives of California who are invited to assemble there on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of devising ways and means for the celebration of Admission Day, Sept. 8.

# TURKS CARRY THE WAR INTO BULGARIA

## Circassian Troops Pillage Three Villages and Murder the Residents.

### (ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 25.—The Turkish troops have carried their war against the Macedonian rebels into Bulgarian territory and grave consequences are feared. Today a large body of Circassian troops, recently brought into European Turkey from Asia Minor, followed the insurgents into Bulgaria and in the fighting that followed pillaged three Bulgarian villages, murdering the inhabitants. Many smaller conflicts are reported from all sections of Macedonia.

SOFIA, Aug. 27.—Seventy villages about Monastir have been destroyed by the Turks and the inhabitants subjected to revolting outrages. The insurgents at Keschovo, armed with quick-firing guns, slaughtered eighty soldiers of the enemy.

COLUMBUS, Nebraska, Aug. 25.—The fusion convention of Democrats and Populists held here today refused to nominate Associate Justice J. J. Sullivan for the Supreme Judgeship. He had carried on a big fight for the nomination and was previously elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska by a fusion of Democrats and Populists.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, Aug. 25.—A stage running from this place was held up by a lone highwayman today and the passengers were relieved of their valuables, but the robber's haul was a small one, only sixty dollars being secured. The highwayman succeeded in making his escape.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, won the preliminary contests today in the Democratic state convention and is now in a position to dictate to the Democrats of the State the policy that shall be followed regarding the presidential election of 1904.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Senator M. A. Hanna is ill of stomach trouble but his condition is not thought to be serious.

OAKLAND, Aug. 25.—In the boxing contest here tonight Otts knocked out Irwin.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 25.—The plumbers of the city have gone on a strike.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—It has been officially announced here that General Luke E. Wright, vice-Governor of the Philippines, will succeed Governor Taft when the latter assumes his new post as Secretary of War.

The new Governor will be a distinctively Roosevelt man. He is a Memphis, Tenn., man. He has been a member of the Philippine Commission and during Gov. Taft's absence from the Philippines a year ago acted as Governor for several months. Gen. Wright is well known here as he has been in the islands in passing to and from the Philippines. In November of last year he was in Tennessee on a vacation. His friends there gave him a rousing reception and President Roosevelt was present at the home-coming and in a speech said: "I come here to-day to greet General Wright because it has been given him to render a peculiar service to the whole country. I say that General Wright, like Governor Taft and his associates, has rendered a peculiar service to every man jealous of the honor of the American name in what he has done in administering the Philippine islands. For fourteen months it has been part of my business to see how the work there was done. I am not speaking exaggeratingly; I am speaking literally, telling the bare naked truth, when I say that never during that time has a question of party politics entered into even the smallest action of those in control of the Philippines."

BELGRADE, Aug. 27.—King Peter has determined to suppress the malcontents. Five officers, discovered in a plot against him, have been condemned to death.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Sisters Beata, and Leonida, Franciscans, are about to leave for Hawaii to care for the lepers at the Molekai Settlement.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—France and Russia have endorsed the gold standard for China but the other powers urge a preliminary uniform silver system.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A decision has been reached to re-establish the South Pacific squadron and equip it with four cruisers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The weather is unfavorable for a race today there being no wind.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—Prof. Martin Kellogg, former president of the University of California, died at his Berkeley home today. Prof. Kellogg was about 75 years of age, having spent the best years of his life at the Berkeley University.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Aug. 26.—The Ottoman Government has ordered out the reserves, making 350 battalions in active service in troubled Macedonia. A concerted movement is planned to quell the insurgent forces.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Tom L. Johnson's complete hold on the Ohio Democratic Convention was displayed today when the delegates gave him the nomination for Governor by acclamation. Frank B. Miles of Toledo was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.



## LIVELY TIME IN SECOND

### Fight Over Who Has Right to Vote.

The Second Precinct Club of the Fourth District spent nearly two hours last night in deciding who is entitled to vote at the primaries, and ended the meeting without making use of the decision. Only nominations for delegates were made, and the club finally agreed to abide by the Republican Executive Committee's ruling that only registered voters of the precinct could vote at their primary and not men who had moved in from other precincts. This step was taken to prevent colonization of voters, the scheme for which, it was hinted by Republican leaders, had already been hatched.

Incidentally several leaders stated that the Advertiser had told the truth when it said that the Fourth District had been chloroformed by the Fifth at the Republican Executive Committee held some weeks ago.

The meeting last night was held in a tent erected on the Makiki grounds. It contained several hundred voters when Col. Soper announced the object of the gathering.

The meeting was long and lively. The contest was spirited from the beginning, but always friendly. At times the crowd gathered around the chairman's table, but this was as much due to the rain as to the warmth of the argument.

Before any business was transacted Mr. J. A. Gilman called attention to the rule of the central committee providing that those only could vote at primaries who had been registered in the precinct.

C. B. Wilson said the precinct club rules proved the opposite; any one could vote at the primary who was entitled to vote at the next general election, and who lived in the precinct.

Col. Jones stated that the committee had interpreted the rules differently, so as to prevent colonization in any primary. Otherwise it would be possible to bring in 200 voters just to vote at the primary, and who would say that they were residents. J. H. Fisher contended that any resident of the district who could vote at the next election was entitled to a voice in the primary. He said no wrong could possibly result from this.

C. M. White was opposed to this view and said that every voter could vote in his old precinct. R. W. Aylett took this view, otherwise, he said, he could bring over several wagon loads of voters and they could vote at the primary, though from another precinct. C. B. Wilson said he had explained otherwise to several hundred natives, and suggested that the committee could not change the precinct rules. Col. Jones said the rules were so framed, in order that the primaries would not be open to fraud. Dr. Grossman and H. J. Johnson argued that only voters could take a hand in the primary. Col. Soper thought the rules provided that anyone who signed the Republican roll might do so.

J. H. Fisher said the committee had no right to change a rule without a month's notice.

Senator Crabbe, who was present, was called upon to explain the action of the committee, and said that the committee had decided that voters must attend primaries in the precincts in which they are registered, and if not registered in any precinct, then in the one in which they are residents. This action was taken by the committee because of the report that there had been a great deal of colonization. He said the committee wanted a straight clean election and intended to stop fraud.

Mr. Fisher read a section from the rules adopted by the committee relative to the county elections as showing that the precincts had the right to act. "The whole trouble was just as the Advertiser said," said Crabbe in reply. "The Fourth District was chloroformed by the Fifth. Fisher and I were the only members present and we were chloroformed."

C. B. Wilson said he was a member of the committee and had not been notified of the meeting. He was surprised to read of the action the next morning. Fisher also said he was notified and supposed that the committee would have resolutions prepared, instead of which the Fifth put in resolutions and did the chloroforming.

There was a lot of useless discussion over the question of voting, some members not being disposed to accept the committee's ruling as final. Once during the discussion the lights went out, but it was not the Fifth, and so nothing happened. Finally after a further half hour's talk, the meeting finally got down to nominations for delegates. Kumsale, who was present, managed to get in three names, and Aylett one or two.

The nominations were not closed and will be added to on Friday. They are as follows: J. A. Gilman, E. Kooke, F. J. Church, John Oudekirk, J. F. Soper, Geo. B. McClellan, J. A. M. Johnson, Gus Schuman, R. Doble, John A. Hughes, Hiram Kolomoku, C. H. Brown, E. R. Mossman, John T. Joseph, A. P. Clark, Frank Kruger and W. M. Cunningham.

C. M. White introduced his resolution pledging all county nominees to abide by the action of the county convention and to pledge their support to the Republican party. This was carried.

Col. Jones explained the necessity for instructions, and said the delegates would not be bound to vote for anyone in case the candidates for which they are instructed could not be nominated. Another meeting will be held Friday.

## PROMOTER EDMUNDS

### Denies That Mrs. Wilcox is His Partner.

Mr. Edmunds, the new-risen promotion luminary, called at the Advertiser office to request publication of statements about the pawnbroking scheme mentioned in this paper on the 19th inst. His objects are to give a first hand statement of the nature of the enterprise and to contradict some assertions made by persons whose names had been used in the article referred to. As an Advertiser reporter tried to see Mr. Edmunds first of all, this little accommodation is the more readily given at the risk of free advertising.

"The Honolulu Trust, Loan and Discount Association and Mont de Pieta, Limited," is the highly articulated name of the proposed pawn-broking corporation given in the articles of association shown by Mr. Edmunds. Its stated capital is to be \$100,000 in shares of \$25 par value each, 2000 shares or half of the stock to be issued forthwith. The privilege is reserved of increasing the amount of stock to \$500,000.

The \$25 a share has the appearance of a fine-mesh net for catching small fry.

Mr. Edmunds lays much stress upon the statement of the objects in the charter. According to that the Mont de Pieta is designed to engage in the business of "benevolent pawn-broking." It is confined to the taking of "reasonable and lawful interest," and must "avoid all, usury and unlawful processes."

Regarding the disclaimers of Messrs. Schnack and Burnette, the promoter takes the responsibility of declaring that Schnack, Fullerton and Burnette, upon a slip of paper handed to him which he showed the reporter, offered to engage that they would go out of the pawn-broking business individually for the consideration, to be paid each, of \$250 in the company's stock and \$1250 cash.

"I have not consented finally to do this," Mr. Edmunds said referring to the alleged offer. "They have not been conducting the business legally, anyway," he commented.

"I have thought of giving the management to someone else," the Pieta promoter said in reference to Mr. Burnette's denial of any connection with the scheme.

"Burnette," he proceeded, "accepted the position under certain conditions and his name was not used without his permission, but with his permission as I can prove."

"This is no three-ball scheme as you have called it," Mr. Edmunds went on to say. "There is to be no taking of old clothes, old boots, etc. It will be an institution for lending money to business men and others at fair and legal interest."

"I want to say that I have no office on Kaahumanu street as you have represented."

Mr. Edmunds was here informed that an occupant of the office room in question pointed out a certain desk as the one at which Mr. Edmunds worked. To this he replied:

"I only write a few letters at that table. My office is with Mr. Palm. His office is out at Punahou."

"Another thing I wish to deny is that Mrs. Wilcox has anything to do with the scheme. I have no political, social or commercial relations with her. She is simply a friend of one of my friends and is canvassing among the Hawaiians for stock subscriptions."

## WILL PREVENT PRIMARY FRAUDS.

The Republican Executive Committee at a meeting yesterday passed resolutions prohibiting delegates to the convention from being elected from any precinct in which they are not registered. It was further decided that voters could not act at primaries where they cannot vote unless they are registered nowhere else within the Territory.

This action was taken to prevent colonization of voters, a scheme which it is reported is already on foot. The Republicans suffered from this at past primaries, and it is intended at Saturday's elections to prevent further frauds of this kind. The action of the committee was taken in executive session and only after long and spirited discussion.

The action was also made necessary by the avowed intention of some men to move into other districts hoping thereby to gain a nomination, which they could not get in their old districts. Both schemes, it is expected, will be frustrated by the committee's action.

Pride: "How was Ethelinda's graduation essay?" "Beautiful," answered the proud mother; "we spared no expense in ribbons to bind it, and I have no hesitation in saying it was the most becoming essay in the class."—Washington Star.

Cause for joy: "Thank the good Lord," exclaims a Georgia philosopher, "the railroad's done cut off dad's left leg, and the mortgage is took off the mule!"—Atlanta Constitution.

## JONES MAY HAVE KILLED HIMSELF IN THE LANTANA

### More or Less Perfunctory Searching by the Police—How Manoa Was Ransacked—A Story of the Tragic Night.

The search for Jones went merrily on yesterday, but without result. The police have about come to the conclusion that the murderer went somewhere in the lantana and killed himself. Three mounted policemen, with pistols visibly displayed, trotted out along the Diamond Head road scanning the underbrush on either side and others went along the beaten paths elsewhere. Still no Jones. Two native foot policemen were sent to explore the Manoa valley. According to the motor-man they got off at the shelter below the Castle house, sat there for three trips and then returned to town. They had not seen Jones pass and were probably glad that Jones hadn't seen them.

The night motorman and conductor of the Manoa car say that Jones made the last trip with them on Saturday night, returning on the inbound car and getting off at the nearest point to the tragedy about midnight. Both men say he was perfectly sober then and wonder how he could have got so drunk so soon afterward.

The Independent of last night had this story: "The late Mrs. E. M. Jones worked the whole of last week at Mrs. Dickerson's millinery parlors. Mrs. Dickerson says that on being paid last Saturday afternoon, Mrs. Jones asked whether she was to come to work on Monday and was answered in the affirmative, and she went off seemingly happy. From others, it is learned that after receiving her pay as above, she bought herself a new pair of shoes and then went home, going out later in the evening for an electric car ride. Her divorced husband was also a passenger on the same car with her, about 9 o'clock, she going out to Waikiki and he alighting somewhere out Pawa."

## A STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

E. W. Campbell, who lives opposite the Jones place where the shooting occurred early Sunday morning, has an interesting story to tell. The first shot fired by Jones awakened Mr. Campbell's cousin, who lives in the same house, and the cousin awakened him. While getting up he heard two more shots and a call from G. W. R. King to hurry out. He went in his kimono. When Campbell reached King's house he found him attending Mrs. Parmenter who was suffering greatly, her wounded eye protruding. Mrs. Parmenter said, "Jones has shot me and ruined my eye. He also shot my daughter, who is over there somewhere. Go and see."

It was then 1:30. Mr. Campbell hurried to his telephone and called up the police station: "There's been a murder here," he said, giving the address; "send up policemen at once."

The reply was: "We can't send any one now; they are all down at Waikiki."

Campbell made some emphatic remarks about the police force and hung up the receiver, returning to Mrs. Parmenter. Twenty-five minutes later, 1:55 a. m., Bicycle Officer Kane appeared and asked what the trouble was.

## SALVATION ARMY'S YOUNGER BRANCH.

Through the indefatigable efforts of Adj. and Mrs. Coe, the officers in charge of the local Salvation Army corps, another step has been taken towards pushing the work for the Master. A Young People's Legion has been organized, fully officered and equipped for the modern warfare against sin under the Blood and Fire banner. This organization, while for young people who are Salvationists or young people who are in some way associated with the Army, corresponds with the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League of the various churches. There is a meeting held each Sunday evening at the hall at 6 p. m., at which time a topic is discussed by members and companions. The object is "to increase the vital force of the Army and train its members in labor for the salvation of souls."

Anyone can become a member of this organization without being a soldier of the Army, but they must abstain from the use of tobacco and liquor. Every Monday evening the Young People's Legion hold their open-air service followed by the inside meeting at the hall on King street near Fort. Adj. and Mrs. Coe are the ranking officers. The Y. P. L. has as local officers the following who have been commissioned: George J. Nixon, Secretary; Miss Flora Cannon, Treasurer; Miss Winifred Sharp, Recording Secretary. In addition to the above there are a number of young people who act as Guards of the following: Prayer, Lookout, Musical, Assembly.

This Young People's Society will be willing and pleased to visit and care for all those who are unable to help themselves through sickness or other unfortunate circumstances.

Following are some of the subjects to be discussed during the coming months: Aug. 30, 1903, Charity, Lt. Nellie Jensen; Sept. 6, 1903, Stick to Your Post, George Dennis; Sept. 13, 1903, Promised Peace, Bertha Peilu; Oct. 4, 1903, How Can we Get Strong, Winifred Sharp; Oct. 25, 1903, The Power of Prayer, George J. Nixon; Nov. 1, 1903, How Can We Keep Pure our Thoughts, Words and Deeds, Oscar Myhre; Nov. 29, 1903, What we Have to be Thankful For Each Day of the Year, Nellie Schofield.

Small booklets containing information concerning the above can be obtained from the officers.

PARIS, France, Aug. 26.—The Humberts have appealed from the judgment of the court sentencing them to five years' imprisonment for fraud.

FRANKFORT, Kan., Aug. 26.—A cloudburst in this vicinity today did tremendous damage to ranch property. The loss that will be suffered is estimated at fully a million dollars.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 26.—A committee of three Senators has been named to devise amendments to the Panama Canal Treaty that will be acceptable to the Colombian Congress.

## WILL KEEP OUT PESTS AWAY WITH MOSQUITOES

### Pineapple Plants Committee Hold Said to Have Disease. Another War Council.

Alarming reports of pests in near-by countries has so aroused the Territorial Board of Agriculture that at yesterday's meeting it was decided to put an embargo upon the importation of coffee plants from Samoa, Java from Bahama, pineapple plants from Australia and cocoa cuttings from the Dutch East Indies. It was decided also to prohibit the importation entirely of all plants, excepting through the port of Honolulu. This latter action is only temporary—until the new agricultural law is put into effect.

There were present at the meeting yesterday: L. A. Thurston, president; H. E. Cooper, secretary; J. D. Dole and W. M. Giffard. Professor R. L. C. Perkins was also in attendance.

## NEW FORESTERS.

There was some discussion over the appointment of volunteer foresters. Mr. Thurston reading replies received from the old foresters, written after the last meeting. These were the men appointed by Governor Dole, and they will continue to serve without salary.

The appointments made yesterday by the Board of Agriculture and Forestry were as follows:

Hawaii—E. E. Olding, North Kohala; F. B. McStocker, Puna; Daniel Forbes, Hamakua; F. W. Carter, South Kohala; Franz Bucholtz, South Kona, from Kau to Kona. Plantation Line: Manager Hewitt of Hutchinson Plantation, Kona to Pahala. Maui—H. P. Baldwin, Kaanapali; C. B. Wells, Waikuku. Oahu—Andrew Adams, Koolauloa; L. L. McCandless, Koolauloa to Heels; C. Boite, Heala to Maunawili; Hurd, Koolauloko, from Maunawili and Kaneohe to Makapuu Point; Walter Dillingham, Ewa; Nowell, Waialua. Kauai—Geo. H. Fairchild, from Lihue to Kilauea; Albert Wilcox, Hanalei; Andrew Moore, Kilauea to Hanalei; F. Webber, Lihue.

## NEW BUILDING.

Secretary Cooper presented the plans for the remodeling of the building at the government nursery, for the use of the board, but he was given further time to complete the plans.

## CAN'T TAKE FERNS.

Upon motion of Mr. Giffard it was decided that no further permits be granted for the taking of ferns, plants and shrubs from government lands. Professor Perkins reported that the hills had been almost denuded of ferns, particularly the tree fern. Hereafter permission must first be obtained from Mr. Cooper, who is the executive officer of the board.

## IMPORTATIONS PROHIBITED.

Professor Perkins reported that he had received advices from the Dutch East Indies that the cocoa had been attacked by the parasite and he suggested that the board prohibit importations from the Indies.

He reported also that the leaf of coffee in Samoa and Fiji had been attacked by a fungus disease which had entirely destroyed the coffee crop of Samoa. In view of the close proximity of Samoa he urged that the importation of coffee plants should be prohibited.

Mr. Dole called attention to a report he had heard, that the sisal in the Bahamas had been attacked by some sort of disease. Mr. Thurston stated also that he had read of the disease in the sisal bulletin, issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Mr. Dole also spoke of the importation of five thousand pineapple plants from Australia which it was thought had some sort of disease. These plants had been imported by R. A. Jordan, and Mr. Dole was to receive a part. It was stated at the meeting that information had come from Australia that the pineapples had been attacked by a dangerous fungus disease which might spread to the Hawaiian pineapples.

Professor Perkins said he had examined the imported pineapple plants, but had not been able to discover anything, so had passed the shipment. He stated, however, that it was impossible to find anything on a plant which had been shipped weeks ago, and which had since had time to gather on itself a dozen other varieties of plant diseases. These pineapple plants had become black, and he could tell nothing other than that they were not infected with dangerous insects. Mr. Dole stated that he would like very much to see these pineapples introduced, but if they were diseased he intended to burn them. The board finally voted to exclude the 5,000 pineapple plants and Professor Perkins was instructed to recover them, if possible, and to destroy them. He said that they might have already passed into the possession of Mr. Jordan, he having already given him a pass, but he was instructed to use moral suasion in order to recover the plants.

Mr. Giffard suggested the necessity of stopping all importations until the new law had been properly put into effect. He called attention to the fact that all kinds of plants were going through Hilo and other sub-ports without any sort of an examination and he suggested that the importation of plants be forbidden temporarily.

Mr. Thurston said he was not in favor

of shutting off all importations, as the fumigation house would be open within a few weeks. Finally Mr. Giffard moved that the importation be forbidden of all plants excepting through the port of Honolulu. This was carried and also motions to prohibit the importation of cocoa, sisal, coffee and pineapple plants from infected countries.

## ANOTHER HOPPER PARASITE.

Professor Perkins read two letters from Professor Koebele written at Columbus, Ohio, in which the entomologist told of the discovery of another parasite which preyed upon the leaf hopper. He also sent a box of the parasites which Mr. Perkins stated had arrived. Mr. Perkins stated the parasites discovered were of the same variety of those he had found in the islands, though not of the same species. Professor Koebele wrote that the female of the parasite had no wings which he said, was unfortunate, as it was likely to be destroyed by fire.

In answer to a question from Mr. Dole, Professor Perkins said that the discovery of Mr. Koebele in Ohio would not do away with the necessity for a trip to Australia.

## MOSQUITOES.

It is a well known proven scientific fact that mosquitoes, besides being a pest, are carriers of diseases such as malaria, yellow fever and dengue.

The Board of Health invites the cooperation of citizens in its efforts to diminish their numbers and to reduce the areas in which they breed. Mosquitoes always lay their eggs in water as the young (larvae) cannot live elsewhere. They rarely fly far and their presence is usually accounted for by the existence of standing water close at hand. The eggs and larvae abound in ponds, pools, puddles, cisterns, rain barrels, watering troughs, old tin cans, bottles, clogged gutters, and, in fact, everywhere where even a little water is allowed to stand a few days. Experience in other places has shown how much good has been accomplished by giving attention to all the standing water in the neighborhood. In permanent numbers, will destroy the eggs and larvae, but care is needed to see that small ponds are filled up or treated with oil. A little kerosene oil put into standing water spreads easily and rapidly over the surface, and without injuring the water for other purposes, destroys the larvae and prevents the laying of eggs. An ounce (two tablespoonfuls) of coal oil is sufficient for fifteen square feet of surface; and an application is effective for two weeks, at the end of which time it should be renewed.

Good results are reported from putting unslaked lime into standing water.

Following is the text of the circular going out today:

Honolulu, August 25, 1903.

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# BANKERS FAVOR TRYING BONDS IN NEW YORK

## They Urge Importance of Establishing a Market in the Chief Money Center.

To make an effort to sell the Territorial bonds in New York at the outset is what will be done if Governor Dole adopts the views of the bankers at yesterday's conference with the Governor and heads of executive departments. Possibly Secretary Carter may be sent to Washington and New York to expedite the business.

An important result of the conference was that the initiative was taken by two of the capitalists present for relieving the Government of the prime difficulty of meeting the expenses of issuance and flotation of the bonds without an appropriation having been made by the Legislature for that purpose. Another outcome of the meeting may be a movement to induce Congress to amend the Organic Act with regard to its time limitations on public loans of this Territory.

Those taking part in the conference were Governor Dole, Treasurer Keipoiki, Secretary Carter, Superintendent of Public Works Cooper, and Auditor Fisher for the Government; Samuel M. Damon, senior partner of the banking house of Bishop & Co.; William G. Irwin, partner, and E. I. Spalding, manager, of the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co.; and C. M. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd.

After the conference Secretary Geo. R. Carter gave a general account of the proceedings to an Advertiser reporter.

### TRY NEW YORK.

Mr. Carter said the consensus of opinion seemed to be that an attempt should be made to float the bonds in New York.

It was better to try New York in the fall of the year. At different times in the year, the bankers said, they had funds at their disposal which they would like to put into Government bonds, but when it came round to the fall of the year and money became tighter they wanted securities which they could dispose of quickly.

If a market were established in New York and they could sell those bonds again they would not be afraid to take them. But under present conditions if they should take Territorial bonds and later want to dispose of them there being no market in New York and nobody there knowing anything about them—they would not answer the purposes of the local banks.

After establishing a market in New York, if the Government wished to float a few bonds here, the bankers would be willing to take them so that some public improvements could be carried out. Then, when it suited them, they could send the bonds to New York themselves and turn them into ready money.

### MR. DAMON'S VIEWS.

Mr. Damon stated, as his experience with Government loans in the past, that it was very difficult to dispose of bonds. They were liable to be pigeon-holed, to be put off for other things. He felt there was great need for money at present. No public improvements had been made for the past three years under any loan. In view of the shortage of current revenue, such improvements as could properly be made under a bond issue ought to be going on at this time.

### SEND THE SECRETARY.

Valuable time was being wasted, Mr. Damon held, and he thought someone should go to Washington on this business. The best person to send he believed was Secretary Carter, who should follow up the data forwarded for the President's information and reference to the Attorney General's department. Whoever went ought to call at that department and see that the matter was not side-tracked.

Then, whenever the President's action was known, the Territory's representative should proceed at once to New York and submit the question of legality of the bonds to some prominent attorney.

### NEW YORK AGENCY.

The next step would be to secure an agency for the business and call for bids, both in New York and here.

Meanwhile have the bonds printed and in the hands of the New York agent ready for delivery on the acceptance of satisfactory bids. It would not be necessary, however, for the representative to stay in New York until the bids were opened, but merely long enough to attend to the preliminary work.

### AID VOLUNTEERED.

The greatest difficulty with the whole question, Secretary Carter said, was to provide ways and means for the initial expenses. Messrs. Irwin and Cooke, for their banks, offered at the meeting to advance their pro rata for whatever expenses there might be and look to the next Legislature to reimburse them. It was hoped that the other banks would be willing to join in this, so as to make the slightest possible draft on each.

### FUNDAMENTAL DRAWBACK.

One of the drawbacks to placing the bonds in the hands of the Territory is the restriction of the Organic Act. Some of the bankers thought the Government should be allowed to issue bonds without the restriction.

tion of the bonds was not sufficient to have them easily placed. Yet even if the restriction proved to have the injurious effect feared, it would be a strong argument to go before Congress with and ask for a removal of that restriction. "It would be well to show," Mr. Carter said, "that we had made a strenuous attempt to sell the bonds in New York and only failed on that account."

### RESTRICTIVE CLAUSE.

The restriction in question is contained in Section 55 of the Organic Act, which says regarding the issue of loan bonds by this Territory: "Nor shall any bond or other instrument of any such indebtedness be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of the issue thereof."

## KONA AGAIN IN TROUBLE

For a second time an effort is being made to reopen the Kona Sugar Co. case, and to set aside the order by which Judge Edings sold the property through a receiver, to a syndicate of Honolulu men for whom C. S. Hutchins is the trustee. The Wm. W. Bierce Co., which a few weeks ago filed a claim to the railroad material upon the plantation, as to belonging them, yesterday obtained a writ of error from the Supreme Court by which it is sought to set aside the order made by Judge Edings for the appointment of a receiver, and for the sale of the property at public auction.

The defendants named in the writ of error filed yesterday, are R. W. McChesney and J. McChesney, surviving partners in the co-partnership carrying on business under the name of M. W. McChesney & Sons, the Kona Sugar Co., Ltd., a corporation, F. L. Dorch, Receiver of the Kona Sugar Co., The First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., Kaploani Estate, L. M. Waterhouse, J. D. Paris, Hannah J. Paris, Erika Roy, W. H. Shipman, Mary E. Shipman, J. D. Johnson, W. H. Johnson and Caroline J. Robinson.

It is first alleged that Judge Edings erred in making the order for the sale of the plantation, and in making the order of its own motion. It is further alleged that error was made in ordering the sale of all the property of the plantation, including its railroad equipment, locomotives and cars and in making any order of sale in said premises.

Further error is alleged in making the order without notification to the plaintiff in error The Bierce Co. and in not making said plaintiff a party to the suit. Further, that the property of plaintiff in error was then in litigation and was therefore wrongfully ordered to be sold. Also "That said Court erred in failing, in said order of April 20th, 1903, to except from said directed sale, the property and all thereof involved in plaintiff in error's suit."

The hearing on the writ of error is set for Monday, October 5th.

# SCENE THAT WAS WEIRD

## Removal of Royal Remains From Mausoleum.

Amidst the heavy showers of rain on Monday night, a weird performance was enacted at the Royal Mausoleum up Nuuanu avenue. It consisted of the removal of all the bodies from that place of sepulture of royalty to a temporary building erected a few yards therefrom. The occasion was the extensive repairs to the mausoleum for which the Legislature of this year appropriated \$17,500.

There was a corollary of ancient Hawaiian ceremony. Part of this was the use of torches outside the buildings to light the work, although there was electric lighting of the interior. Beyond the range of the torchlight the near landscape was dark to intensity. What with the electric gleam through the narrow windows and the glare of torches without, not to mention sombre and silent guards at the gate of the enclosure, any unsophisticated wayfarer must have been strangely impressed. Queen Liliuokalani was present to watch the moving of the remains of her kindred. So were Prince and Princess Kahanalana and former Governor A. S. Cleghorn, the Queen's brother-in-law. Curtis P. Iaukea had general charge of operations by the Queen's wishes, while John F. Colburn, who made the arrangements with the Superintendent of Public Works acted as clerk. Miss Lucy K. Feabody watched the proceedings as representative of the Queen Emma branch of royalty. Others present were James H. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Henriques, Morris K. Keohokalohe, D. Kalauokalani, E. K. Liliuokalani and Edmund Stiles, together with Fritz Wilhelm and Thos. R. Lucas, contractors.

There were also bands of retainers of the different royal lines, who chanted oliolia appropriate to the obsequies of aliia.

It is stated as a strange fact, in keeping with native traditions of elemental sympathy with popular grief over departed high chiefs, that the rain changed from the prevailing drizzle to torrents while, and only while, the coffins of King Kalakaua and Princess Kahanalana were being carried from one building into another.

To facilitate the transference of the coffins a platform had been built from the mausoleum to the temporary structure, upon which a car was wheeled back and forth.

Following is a copy of a plan made by Mr. Colburn of the disposition of the coffins and other receptacles, with the names of those whose remains are contained in the coffins, in the temporary building which is situated at the Waikiki side of the mausoleum:

Makai	Entrance	Mauka
Kalakaua	.....	Chest of pails
Kaploani	.....	Kekaulike
Likilike	.....	Keliiahonui
Kalulani	.....	Poomakalani
Leleohoku	.....	Namakeha
J. O. Dominis	.....	Kekela
Kaiminaka	.....	Dr. Rooke
Pikoi	.....	Kamehameha
Keoni	.....	Jane L. Kaeo
Kamehameha	.....	Peter Y. Kaeo
Keohokalohe	.....	Kunulakea
Kapaekae	.....	R. C. Wyllie
Empty square box	.....	

Kamehameha's casket contains what Kalakaua decided were the bones of the great conqueror and first king of the whole group which by conquest he unified.

Namakeha and the names below that of Wyllie, who was the first minister of foreign affairs of Hawaii, represent Queen Emma's family, her own remains being enclosed in a tomb outside the mausoleum.

Keoni Ana stands for John Young, the Englishman and first premier of Kamehameha I.

Kekaulike was the mother of Prince Kawanakoa and the Delegate to Congress, Prince Kahanalana; Keliiahonui was their brother, and Poomakalani their aunt.

Namakeha was the first husband of Queen Kaploani, consort of Kalakaua. Leleohoku was a brother and Kaiminaka a sister of Liliuokalani, both of whom died before her sister Likilike and brother Kalakaua.

The Government has considerably left the approval of plans for the inside renovation of the mausoleum to the members of the royal family. Both Architect Traphagen and Contractor Wilhelm will consult with them.

A hard finish plaster will be used on the inside of the walls, with appropriate treatment of the coral blocks will keep out worms and insects. These parasites have made great havoc with the interior woodwork of the mausoleum and it was only a question of time when, if not excluded, they would attack the costly woods of the coffins.

The floors will be renewed with tiles and the steps reconstructed of marble. Outside the walls will be replastered and the roof retiled. Everything will be absolutely on sanitary lines.

High Sheriff Brown has detailed two policemen to watch the temporary mausoleum day and night.

### CHOLERA INFANTUM

should be guarded against, and prevented by treating the child at the first unusual looseness of the bowels. Mothers can not be too careful about this, especially in hot weather. They should have medicine ready for such an emergency. No better remedy is prepared than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# JAPANESE AS TRADERS

## Estate of Store-keeper Turns Out Well.

The first term of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit under the new law will be opened for business on Tuesday, September 8, the Monday next, previous to that date being Labor Day, a public holiday. Grand jurors will come before Judge Gear on the opening day and trial jurors before Judge De Bolt, Gear and Robinson according to their respective summons.

### JAPANESE TRADING THRIFT.

A somewhat valuable estate of a dead Japanese merchant has just been administered, the final account being filed in court. It is that of Iwakichi Kato and the administrators are Kibu Kato and Yachi Mitsuda. The receipts are \$18,220.47 and payments \$11,072.63, leaving a balance of \$7,147.84. Of the receipts \$3423.02 was the net amount of a fire claim award after the expenses thereon of \$1047.03 had been paid. The store has been carried on and its stock in trade increased, and though there is indebtedness of \$1000 for new goods there are accounts due of \$2000. It is remarked in the statement that the widow as sole legatee is responsible for the net obligations. The whole exhibit is an instance of Japanese thrift in trade.

### ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

Holmes & Stanley have filed a brief for defendant on demurrer in the case of Antonio Joaquin da Estrella vs. Charles M. Le Blond. It is an action possessing much general interest, being one brought against an attorney at law for negligence in failing to perfect an appeal from the judgment of the District Court of South Hilo, Hawaii, rendered against de Estrella.

The case is before the Circuit Court of the First Circuit upon a demurrer to the jurisdiction, on the ground that the wrong alleged occurred within the limits of the Fourth Judicial Circuit. Under Act 56 of the laws of 1893, in force when the action was begun, actions for tort are triable only in the Circuit in which the alleged cause of action arises.

As counsel for plaintiff at the hearing admitted that the court had no jurisdiction over the action if it was one of tort, the whole force of the argument for the defendant in this brief is directed at showing that it is an action of tort. Comparisons are set up as follows and a number of cases are cited in support of the contention that the neglect of a client's interest by his attorney is a case of wrong, whether a contract does or does not exist:

"Suppose in the absence of express contract an injury results to the guest of an innkeeper, through the latter's omission to keep the hall lighted, can anyone say that the innkeeper is not liable to an action in tort? Or that the presence of an express contract would take away the liability in tort? And the same is true where an injury results to a passenger through the negligence and omission of a common carrier. The fact that the relationship of innkeeper and guest or of carrier and passenger arises from contract cannot prevent the misfeasance or nonfeasance of its character of tort. And so in the case of attorney and client the contract gives rise to the relationship, but that once established the negligent action or omission to act, although a breach of contract, is also a tort and the basis of an action ex delicto."

It is contended that nowhere in the bill of complaint is there an allegation of breach of contract, and it is asked why the plaintiff lays so much stress upon carelessness and negligence if this is intended as an action for breach of contract. Would not an allegation of the failure to appeal have been sufficient?

### KAKAIAO LEASFHOLD.

Argument on demurrer was heard in the equity case of Kato and others vs. Moses Keliuhuhulu and others, bill to cancel lease, by Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. In fact there were several demurrers filed by different defendants represented separately by J. J. Dunne and Vivas & Bittling. One of the grounds was that the document in question was not a lease at all but an assignment, and another that if the cause of action was a broken covenant as claimed the plaintiff had a remedy at law. The plaintiffs leased a house lot at Kakaiaho from the Bishop estate, the instrument giving the lessees power to sublease it, which they did with half the lot to Moses Keliuhuhulu. There was a condition that the sublessees could not lease to others, which the plaintiffs claim Moses did and thereby forfeited his own lease. Judge De Bolt took the demurrer under advisement.

### Native Dons to Meet.

Manager Lake of the Alexander Young Hotel will open the makai dancing parlor for a meeting of the native sons of California who are invited to assemble there on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of devising ways and means for the celebration of Admission Day, Sept. 8.

# TURKS CARRY THE WAR INTO BULGARIA

## Circassian Troops Pillage Three Villages and Murder the Residents.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 25.—The Turkish troops have carried their war against the Macedonian rebels into Bulgarian territory and grave consequences are feared. Today a large body of Circassian troops, recently brought into European Turkey from Asia Minor, followed the insurgents into Bulgaria and in the fighting that followed pillaged three Bulgarian villages, murdering the inhabitants. Many smaller conflicts are reported from all sections of Macedonia.

SOFIA, Aug. 27.—Seventy villages about Monastir have been destroyed by the Turks and the inhabitants subjected to revolting outrages. The insurgents at Keshevo, armed with quick-firing guns, slaughtered eighty soldiers of the enemy.

COLUMBUS, Nebraska, Aug. 25.—The fusion convention of Democrats and Populists held here today refused to nominate Associate Justice J. J. Sullivan for the Supreme Judgeship. He had carried on a big fight for the nomination and was previously elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska by a fusion of Democrats and Populists.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, Aug. 25.—A stage running from this place was held up by a lone highwayman today and the passengers were relieved of their valuables, but the robber's haul was a small one, only sixty dollars being secured. The highwayman succeeded in making his escape.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, won the preliminary contests today in the Democratic state convention and is now in a position to dictate to the Democrats of the State the policy that shall be followed regarding the presidential election of 1904.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Senator M. A. Hanna is ill of stomach trouble but his condition is not thought to be serious.

OAKLAND, Aug. 25.—In the boxing contest here tonight Otts knocked out Irwin.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 25.—The plumbers of the city have gone on a strike.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—It has been officially announced here that General Luke E. Wright, vice-Governor of the Philippines, will succeed Governor Taft when the latter assumes his new post as Secretary of War.

The new Governor will be a distinctively Roosevelt man. He is a Memphis, Tenn., man. He has been a member of the Philippine Commission and during Gov. Taft's absence from the Philippines a year ago acted as Governor for several months. Gen. Wright is well known here as he has been in the islands in passing to and from the Philippines. In November of last year he was in Tennessee on a vacation. His friends there gave him a rousing reception and President Roosevelt was present at the home-coming and in a speech said: "I come here to-day to greet General Wright because it has been given him to render a peculiar service to the whole country. I say that General Wright, like Governor Taft and his associates, has rendered a peculiar service to every man jealous of the honor of the American name in what he has done in administering the Philippine islands. For fourteen months it has been part of my business to see how the work there was done. I am not speaking exaggeratingly; I am speaking literally, telling the bare naked truth, when I say that never during that time has a question of party politics entered into even the smallest action of those in control of the Philippines."

BELGRADE, Aug. 27.—King Peter has determined to suppress the malcontents. Five officers, discovered in a plot against him, have been condemned to death.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Sisters Beata, and Leonida, Franciscans, are about to leave for Hawaii to care for the lepers at the Molokai Settlement.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—France and Russia have endorsed the gold standard for China but the other powers urge a preliminary uniform silver system.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A decision has been reached to re-establish the South Pacific squadron and equip it with four cruisers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The weather is unfavorable for a race today there being no wind.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 26.—Prof. Martin Kellogg, former president of the University of California, died at his Berkeley home today. Prof. Kellogg was about 75 years of age, having spent the best years of his life at the Berkeley University.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Aug. 26.—The Ottoman Government has ordered out the reserves, making 350 battalions in active service in troubled Macedonia. A concerted movement is planned to quell the insurgent forces.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Tom L. Johnson's complete hold on the Ohio Democratic Convention was displayed today when the delegates gave him the nomination for Governor by acclamation. Frank B. Miles of Toledo was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.







# MURDERER JONES COMES TO TOWN.

(Continued from Page 1.)

with Jones put on all sorts of disguises in order to hunt him without their identity becoming known. One man is even said to have shaved off his moustache in making himself a stranger to the murderer.

From the start the police believed that Jones would return to the home of his first family, but they did not expect him to go there except late at night. Several men have been posted around the house watching for him but his entry there at dusk last evening was a surprise.

Jones last evening presented a startling sight. Former acquaintances who saw him declare that he must have lost at least thirty-five pounds weight during the last few days.

It was the general opinion last night that young Jones could secure the reward offered for his father's capture and that the boy might take it and use it in his father's defense.

The coroner's inquest over the remains of Mrs. Jones was postponed last night on the announcement of the death of Mrs. Parmenter and will be resumed again at two o'clock this afternoon.

## AFTERMATH OF THE TRAGEDY

Motorman Stone, the man Eddie Jones asserts he wanted when he went out on his murderous trip, was discharged from the employ of the Rapid Transit Co. yesterday morning. He was one of the strongest and most experienced men on the line. It is common report that Stone was engaged to marry Mrs. Jones, the woman murdered by her divorced husband. In that case, his conduct in visiting the woman appears in a different light from what it otherwise should. Stone spoke of himself as an engaged man in one of the saloons the day after the murder and showed great grief.

**MRS. PARMENTER'S FUNERAL.**  
The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Parmenter will leave her late residence in Kinau street at 3:30 this afternoon for Central Union church. Services at the church will be held at 4 o'clock.

**UNCONSCIOUS LAST DAY.**  
The murdered Mrs. Parmenter was unconscious on her last day alive, Wednesday, from about 9 o'clock in the morning until her death at 5 p. m. Once she recognized someone at her bedside but never spoke. She suffered a good deal the last two days.

A wireless telegram was sent to the dead woman's son on board the Mauna Loa, but whether it reached him or not he would probably have heard the news after the Kinau touched the island of Hawaii.

**PIXLEY UNDER BOND.**  
Conductor Pixley, who fled at sight of Jones coming over the fence with a pistol, is being detained as a witness for the double murder trial of E. M. Jones. He has been ordered put under a bond of \$2000, failing to produce which he will have to stay in jail until called into court.

**DEFENCE OF JONES.**  
E. M. Jones will have able counsel to defend him on his trial for the murder of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Parmenter. Robertson & Wilder, who have done much work for the Government and whose senior member was a Circuit Judge under the Republic, have been retained for his defense.

**SON TAKES REWARD.**  
In yesterday's Advertiser the question was mooted as to whether John Jones, the sixteen-year old son of Eddie Jones who brought his father to the police station, would claim the \$500, or if so receive it. This is what High Sheriff A. M. Brown says about it:

"I don't know why young Jones is not entitled to the reward. He certainly brought the man to the police station. I think that he is entitled to it. I talked with the Attorney General on this matter this morning, and he was of the same opinion, and said to go ahead and pay the money. Half of the reward was offered by John F. Colburn, the brother of Mrs. Parmenter, one of the murdered women. Young Jones has already made a written application for the reward."

**JONES GETTING BETTER.**  
Jones is settling down to jail life with apparent cheerfulness. He likes a dry shelter and three meals a day. He is no longer ill and promises to pick up rapidly. His daughter and sisters visited him yesterday afternoon, so the journey telephoned, and there was an affecting scene in the office.

# TEACHERS PASSED AND APPOINTED

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday morning, the results of the teachers' examinations were submitted and approved, after which a number of appointments were made. Those present were Superintendent A. T. Atkinson, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Mrs. W. W. Hall and Charles L. Hopkins, members, and Dr. C. T. Rodgers, secretary.

The results of the examinations held on the 20th and 21st inst. were the granting of certificates as follows:

First-Class—Miss Irene Crook, Miss Anne W. Deas, Archibald Doda, Miss Emily Ewald, Miss Kael Ewald, Miss Agnes Fleming, Miss Lillioe Hapal, Miss Ann Z. Hadley, Mrs. S. B. Harry, Miss Florence Hill, Eugene Horner, D. B. Kuhns, Miss M. H. Mosser, Miss May E. Paty, Miss Zella Rogers, Miss Florence J. Scott, Miss Rebecca H. Thompson, Miss Emma L. Williams, Mrs. F. L. Winter.

Second-Class—Miss Aoe Akina, F. E. Atwater, Miss Florence L. Blake, Miss Louisa Hapal, Miss Harriet K. Hapal, Miss Jennie Kawalea, William Kaulskint, Mrs. J. K. Makumala, Miss Louise Meinecke, Miss Ivy K. Richardson, Mrs. Lulu M. Smith, Miss Anna Thomas, Miss Lily Williams.

Third-Class—Miss Rebecca Aho, Miss Charlotte Ferreira, Wm. K. Hoopli, Let. K. Kauwe.

The following are the appointments to schools which were made:

Teacher, Miss Cora Brown.  
High School, Henry M. Lull, vice-principal, and Cyrus L. Merriam (Stanford), Natural science.  
Hanula, Robert Plunkett, assistant.  
Kauaia, O. Z. Waikalei.  
Mountain View, Miss Florence Hill.  
Holuolua, Miss Anne Deas, assistant.  
Hanapepe, Mrs. Lillian C. Bickford, assistant.

Anahola, W. J. Ioane.  
Koloa, Miss Lily Auld, assistant.  
Lahaina, Mrs. Rowena Rose, assistant.  
Lanai, C. T. Boardman.  
Kamalo, Miss Lucy Fountain.  
Pelekunu, Miss Emily Naopala.

## THE GRAFTERS IN DANGER.

All Americans are necessarily Home Rulers, in the only sense in which that phrase has any genuine significance. The form of their government rests upon the sovereignty of man, within the conceded restraints of the Constitution, which exist mainly for the protection of minorities in their fundamental rights. In each State, the elective franchise is a prerogative of every adult male citizen, and in some States, the use of the ballot is accorded to women, who are also citizens.

But Territories, so far as the ballot is concerned, are in a condition of tutelage, and Congress has the unquestionable power to grant or restrict the elective franchise. The exercise of sovereignty, either in States or Territories, does not mean the control of public affairs by ignorance, vice, laziness or insular prejudice. In Territories, especially, the remedy for any evil resulting from these causes, is plainly and effectively confided to the national legislature.

Citizens and, for that matter, non-citizens, in the Hawaiian Islands, who arrogate to themselves the title of "Home Rulers," and who, under that cover, are seeking to treat the Federal and Territorial governments as Jersey cows, to be milked without limitation, are pursuing a policy, which may temporarily maintain the obesity and idleness of the lower class of politicians, but which is most injurious to the public. It has been evident for a long time to the Advertiser, which though Republican in sentiment and in full sympathy with the Administration, is nevertheless free from affiliation with corrupt or imbecile factions, whether Republican or otherwise, that the scent of this class of voters is limited by the ends of their own noses, and warning after warning has been given of possible and drastic Congressional action in the line of Americanizing the Territory, which would have the effect of securing final predominance to American education and to American patriotism.

All these warnings have been met by the tax-eaters with insolence and bravado. Now it seems that the mainland is stirred exactly as the Advertiser predicted. The great dailies are agitating the subject. Other newspapers of marked influence are manifesting a strong reaction against our native citizens, who, for a lengthened period after annexation, were treated with obvious delicacy and liberality. Some of the comments are so bitter that they reveal a certain element of injustice for all the natives are by no means "Home Rulers," in the obnoxious sense. For example, in Public Opinion, of New York, which gathers up the prevailing sentiment on vital topics in the press of the United States, under date of August 6th, 1903, a vigorous article, dealing with the adjourned legislature of this Territory, was published, under the conspicuous headings:

"Native Ascendancy in Hawaii. What Happens when a Colored Race Gets the Upper Hand of the Whites. Hawaii for the Hawaiians."

The title of the article is fully up to the text. It opens: "So completely have race considerations dominated the second session of the Hawaiian legislature, just closed, that a decided reaction against the natives is observed in many quarters." It adds that, at the beginning of our territorial autonomy, "sentiment was practically unanimous in favor of equal franchise rights, but this has not proved to be a success." It alludes to the opposition to the appointment of a traveling agent for the territory, until it was conferred upon the Treasurer, "who is a native Hawaiian," to the regulation of salaries and appropriations, so as constantly to discriminate in favor of the natives; and to the effort to "slaughter" one official who was not a native, which was only stopped by reviving sense in the Senate.

The Minneapolis Times answers the question of the power of the Federal Government to remedy this narrow-minded and selfish policy, by a fine cartoon in allusion to the cable, in which Uncle Sam is represented as

# INQUESTS OF THE TWO MURDERED WOMEN HELD

Motorman Stone Loses His Job—Conductor Pixley Held Under Bonds As a Witness. Robertson and Wilder Will Defend Jones.

The coroner's juries on the deaths of Mrs. Linda K. Jones and Mrs. Sarah Parmenter, victims of Edward Mitchell Jones in the tragedy of last Sunday morning, met in the room of the Police Court at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Testimony in the two cases was produced at the same time. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth conducted the inquests.

On the inquest on the death of Mrs. Jones, the following persons comprised the jury: H. W. Kinney, G. W. R. King, E. W. Campbell, C. D. Pringle, W. T. Blacker and C. L. Sprinks. On the inquest on Mrs. Parmenter's death were: P. H. Burnette, T. R. Lucas, Chas. Fullerton, D. H. Davies, E. E. Mossman and Ed. Paris.

## VERDICTS OF THE JURIES.

The verdict rendered by the coroner's jury in the inquest on the death of Mrs. Jones was as follows:

"That the said Linda K. Jones came to her death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on the morning of the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1903, from injuries to her head caused by a bullet passing through it, said bullet having been discharged out of a revolver held in the hands of one Edward Mitchell Jones, said revolver being discharged as aforesaid by said Edward Mitchell Jones with intent to kill the said Mrs. Linda K. Jones."

The verdict in the case of Mrs. Parmenter's death reads:

"That the said Mrs. Parmenter came to her death at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, August 26, 1903, from a gunshot wound in the head, caused by a bullet discharged out of a revolver held in the hands of one Edward Mitchell Jones, said revolver being discharged as aforesaid by said Edward Mitchell Jones with intent to kill the said Mrs. Sarah Parmenter."

## CASE HAS BECOME RATHER TRIVIAL

Governor Dole had the Circuit Judges and Attorney General Andrews in conference with him yesterday regarding the matter of the three United States soldiers who entered Chief Justice Frear's house on Tantalus, were indicted therefor and afterward permitted to leave the Territory, one under bail and the others on their own recognizances—the military authorities engaging to return them for trial when required.

They were not returned according to promise, in consequence of which a considerable stir has ensued. Judge Robinson, before whom the indictments were presented, wrote to Secretary Root about the matter but received no answer. There has been correspondence between the Attorney General and the War Department.

"The conference was as to what the government should do about it," Governor Dole said after its conclusion. "The matter has changed its character considerably since the indictment of the men. Further evidence has developed which makes the case appear rather trivial."

"No, it was not disposed of. The Attorney General intended to nolle prosequi the two men released on their own recognizance, so there would be no use in bringing them back anyway."

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extending his hands over the Hawaiian Islands and saying: "Indeed we have a string on our Pacific possessions."

The San Francisco Wasp, which is read by many intelligent people, under date of August 15th, 1903, has an editorial, under the head of "Hawaiian Grafters," in which it says: "The section of the Hawaiian Home Rule party that is clamoring for the independence of the Islands is, according to a creditable and unbiased informant, composed of a lot of irreconcilable agitators who are working the independence graft as a basis for getting money from their more enlightened countrymen without expending any more physical effort than is required to talk and pose as patriots. It is a good shibboleth to cry Hawaii for the Hawaiians, but if it had not been for the intrusion of other races with more ambition than to loil about and yield to the tropical conditions there would not be any Hawaiians in the land of the living."

"Straws show which way the wind blows," and the only way to avoid Congressional regulation of our local ferment, is to heed the warnings and the advice which the Advertiser has so often repeated, for the equal benefit of the entire citizen population, and suppress the stupid and gorging parasites, who use the "Home Rule" cry to escape work and to cater to their own indolence and appetite.

## Gear Must Quit the Holt Will Case.

Chief Justice Frear yesterday issued a writ of prohibition forbidding Judge Gear from further interference with the Holt will case, Carlos A. Long is also included in the prohibitory writ.

The order was issued by Judge Frear upon the petition of Henry Smith and Bruce Cartwright who are administrators and trustees, respectively, of the will of Robert William Holt.

Judge Gear a few days ago issued an order directing Bruce Cartwright and Henry Smith to refrain from acting in the Holt estate and to deliver over all money, property, etc., held on behalf of the estate.

In the petition for a writ, it is alleged that Bruce Cartwright was appointed administrator on July 29, 1892, by the Supreme Court, and that Henry Smith was appointed trustee by Judge Stanley on June 5th, 1900. It is further set out that on July 30, 1903, upon the petition of John F. Colburn, Judge Gear appointed Carlos Long "administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the estate of said Robert William Holt" and that Cartwright and Smith appealed from this order, and that Helen A. Holt, also filed an appeal from Judge Gear's order.

It is alleged further that, pending a decision upon appeal, Judge Gear "is without jurisdiction of the subject matter of said petition and order and is without jurisdiction to hear and determine the matters and things in said petition alleged."

It is further set out that irrespective of the pendency of the appeal, Judge Gear sitting at chambers and in probate is without jurisdiction of the subject matter of said petition and order and is without jurisdiction to hear and determine the matters and things in said petition alleged.

The writ of prohibition is signed by Chief Justice Frear and is directed to Judge Gear and Carlos A. Long. It is made returnable before the Supreme Court, Monday, October 5th.

Charles Halverson, a member of Co. F, N. G. H., died yesterday morning. He was probably over 30 years of age. A wife and four children are left in straitened circumstances. Co. F, Captain Sam Johnson's will defray the funeral expenses out of the company funds. Employees of the Quartermaster's department, where Halverson worked, have started a subscription list for the relief of the widow and children.

The dead Guardsman will be buried in Pearl City cemetery, the funeral leaving town by train at 2 p. m. today. A bridge party of sixteen men from Co. F will attend to pay the last honors over the grave.

# WILCOX IN THE RACE

Kalaauokalani Says Home Rule Leader Would Be Sheriff.

There was a meeting yesterday of the Home Rule executive committee at which the three vacant places in the committee were filled. The new members are Curtis Iaukea, (late alleged Republican), J. W. Pipikakai and John Mana.

## WILCOX FOR SHERIFF.

The latest report is that Curtis Iaukea will be the Home Rule candidate for assessor, while the old story that Wilcox is to be a candidate for sheriff is reiterated in spite of the ex-delegate's denial.

Senator Kalaauokalani said yesterday that he understood that Wilcox was to be the candidate for sheriff, but the ticket had not been made up yet. He also said that Wilcox's photo had been published in a Home Rule paper with a suggestion that he be given the nomination for sheriff. He said he didn't know what Wilcox would do, but supposed he wanted to be sheriff. Kalaauokalani was not very positive one way or the other.

Iaukea is said to be after the Home Rule nomination for assessor in opposition to Pratt. John D. Holt is also said to be a candidate.

## KALAUOKALANI TO MAUI.

Senator Kalaauokalani will leave for Maui on today's steamer. He intends to campaign the island. Speaker Beckley is to accompany him. The two will make the tour together. The Home Rule Convention on Maui is set for next week and the Home Rule president intends to be there and run things.

Kalaauokalani said yesterday also that the date for the Home Rule primaries and convention had not been fixed. The dates previously given, he said, had been changed. The primaries were to have been held Monday, but now they must await the Home Rule leader's return. The convention date is still more indefinite. The Home Rulers are waiting to see what the Republicans will do.

## THE PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Republican primary meetings for nominating delegates to the county convention, to be held on Friday evening, and the elections to be held on Saturday afternoon and evening, are of the utmost importance to the business men of Honolulu. It is in primary meetings alone that the average business man can have a voice concerning the government; and at the primary election his vote counts for much more in securing proper representation than it does at the general election. Before a good man can be elected he must be nominated; and he will not be nominated if the convention consists of a lot of blatherskites or professional politicians. The primary election decides what kind of men the delegates shall be. The business men do not seem to yet realize what the county government will mean to them. It will decide the rate of taxation, assess and collect the taxes and spend the money at its own sweet will. It will control the appointment and pay of the police, the road department, the fire department and all the other minor departments. It will touch and affect the citizen at every point.

It is far more important to the residents of Honolulu to have a good Board of Supervisors than to have a good Legislature. The latter meets only once in two years, while the County officials will be with us for 365 days in the year. With a body of men of the calibre of the late legislature, there will be the same sickening round of jobbery and picaresque politics, from one end of the year to the other.

Whether this is to be so, or whether we are to have a responsible business administration, depends, to an overwhelming degree, upon whether or not the business men turn out, and see to it that all connected with them turn out at the primary meetings.

The necessity for a Hawaiian Building at the St. Louis Fair was the chief topic of discussion at the meeting of the Exposition Association yesterday morning. The meeting was called with the object of abandoning the association, but it was finally decided to continue the work of the organization for the present. W. G. Irwin presided at the meeting and J. G. Spencer acted as secretary. Others present were: Treasurer A. N. Kepkai, Supt. H. E. Cooper, W. O. Smith, C. M. Cooke, A. Garter, Commissioner F. W. Macfarlane and Allan Herbert.

# ELOPEMENT AND CRIME

Wife Of Chinese Rice Planter Ran Off.

Elopement followed by violation of both Federal and Territorial law is charged against his wife, Ana Kani-aupo, by Tui Po Apa in a libel for divorce entered at Circuit Court chambers. What makes the woman's alleged infidelity worse is the averment that it was largely caused by mercenary motives. Her husband appears to have been a prosperous Chinese rice planter who was broken in the depression of that industry. With his fortune what had passed for conjugal affection on her part also disappeared. Then, in the very year that the Edmunds Act followed the flag into these Islands, she entered upon a life violative of that law as well as of the Hawaiian laws.

Tui Po Apa states that Ana Kani-aupo was married to him at Kaneohe, Oahu, on August 8, 1896, by Rev. M. Kuikahi, and they cohabited at that place about one year thereafter, last residing there in the married relation. One child, a daughter, who was named Hillel, was born about the year 1898, and is now living with her mother. The libellant goes on to allege:

"That about the said year of 1898 and shortly before the birth of said child, said respondent, without cause, deserted libellant and, in total disregard of her marriage vows and of the rights of this libellant, eloped with one Moke, with whom she has since lived, and that she is now, as libellant is informed and believes, on or near Liliha street in Honolulu, and that one child has been born of such illicit cohabitation."

Libellant, being willing to forgive the woman, earnestly entreated her to return to him, but she refused. She told him he was no longer a wealthy person and would not be able to support her, also that she had tired of him.

Repeating that his wife's desertion was wholly without cause, Tui Po Apa declares "that while it is true he lost his property on account of the fluctuations of the rice market, he immediately thereafter procured employment and has earned more than sufficient ever since that time to support both himself, his wife and the child."

While asking for a divorce, the husband leaves the matter of custody of the child to the court.

## WIDOW'S PORTION WITHHELD.

Judge De Bolt has issued an order to Chew Mon, administrator of the estate of Yee Chew Fan, to show cause why he should not be ordered to deliver over to the clerk of the court the sum of \$300, which Lee Shee, widow of the deceased, alleges by petition he retains in his hands contrary to the court's order of distribution.

## NEW TRIAL.

Robertson & Wilder for plaintiffs give notice of motion to set for hearing the equity case of C. Bolte et al vs. C. H. Bellina et al., remitted by the Supreme Court to the Circuit Court.

## PARTITION CASE.

A partition suit has been brought by Kapilani Estate, Ltd., against Ruel Kinney and P. Helemano relative to lands in Waiwala.

## WERE DEALING AT THE WRONG SHOP.

One of the three distinct executive conferences held in the Governor's office yesterday afternoon had reference to the trespassing of Japanese on the outlying western chain of Islands. Captain Rodman of the U. S. station ship Iroquois, after a recent cruise, tendered the services of that vessel in subsequent cruises to Governor Dole, in the way of posting a warning proclamation and, if necessary, driving off the squating Japanese fishermen, who were represented as destroying the sea birds congregating upon those islets.

The Governor referred the matter to the Department of Justice at Washington, and that department has sent the correspondence to District Attorney Brockton. Yesterday's conference was between the Governor, the District Attorney and Lieutenant Commander Niblack of the naval station. Nothing definite came of the conference excepting that there will be some more correspondence with Washington, the exchange of ideas having developed recognition of the fact that the Treasury Department attends to things of the kind in question through the revenue cutter service.



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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,  
Rochan, Robert Volpau, and others, combines all  
the desiderata to be found in a medicine of the  
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION NO. 1** maintains its world-  
renowned and well merited reputation for damage-  
ments of the kidneys, pain in the back, and  
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
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scoury, purplish spots, blotches, pains and swelling  
of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,  
arsenicum &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth  
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
**THERAPION NO. 3** for exhaustion, sleep-  
lessness, and all distressing consequences of  
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
long residence in hot unhealthy climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
Chemists and Merchants throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order  
to state which of the three numbers is re-  
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"  
appears on the British Government Stamp (in  
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every  
genuine package by order of His Majesty's Home  
Department, and without which it is a forgery.

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Agents Canadian-Australian E. S. Adams  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE BAR  
MEMORIALProposed Change  
In Organic  
Act.

The memorial to Congress asking an  
increase in the Supreme Court of Ha-  
waii to five justices was presented at  
the meeting of the Bar Association  
yesterday. It was read by H. A. Big-  
low for the executive committee and  
consideration was postponed for one  
week in order to give opportunity for  
discussion of the proposed amendment  
to the Organic Act.

The following is the memorial and  
proposed law:

To the Honorable Speaker of the  
House of Representatives and the  
Congress of the United States.  
The Bar Association of the Terri-  
tory of Hawaii respectfully petitions  
the Honorable House of Representa-  
tives and Congress of the United  
States that Section 82 of Chapter 4  
of an Act approved April 30, 1900,  
being an Act to Provide a Government  
for the Territory of Hawaii, may be  
amended so that the number of Judges  
of the Supreme Court of the said  
Territory may be increased from three  
to five. A copy of said proposed  
change is hereto attached, marked  
"Exhibit A," and made a part hereof.

In support of this petition your peti-  
tioners would respectfully submit in  
brief the following facts as showing  
the need at the present time for such  
an increase in the number of Judges  
in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court became a pure-  
ly appellate body on January 1, 1893,  
and was then composed of three mem-  
bers. At that time the population of  
the Hawaiian Islands was approxi-  
mately 32,000. The total taxable  
wealth was approximately \$70,000,000.  
Population and wealth are the two  
elements that in the main determine,  
not only the amount of litigation in  
any jurisdiction, but also its impor-  
tance.

In 1902 the population probably ex-  
ceeded 150,000, and the total taxable  
wealth was approximately \$125,000,000.  
This means an increase in the two  
main factors of litigation of approxi-  
mately 66 per cent.

With this increase in the wealth and  
population of the Islands there has  
come a corresponding logical increase  
in the number of cases submitted to  
the Supreme Court. From 1892 to  
1898 the number of cases submitted to  
the Supreme Court averaged 80 per  
year. From 1900 to 1903, both inclu-  
sive, the average number of cases  
has been 115. In the last two years  
it has been 120 per year. Not only  
has the number of cases thus increas-  
ed, but the importance and extent of  
the property rights involved therein  
has also been increased. There is al-  
so a tendency to contest cases more  
on technical points, which necessari-  
ly involves a larger amount of work  
on the part of the appellate court.  
These facts have produced the result  
that a Court of three members, which  
was adequate to the needs of the  
community ten years ago when it  
became a purely appellate court, is in-  
adequate to meet those needs at the  
present time.

The Supreme Court will in the im-  
mediate future feel the pressure of  
cases even more than at present, for  
the reason that the number of Judges  
in the First Circuit Court of the Terri-  
tory of Hawaii was inadequate to  
handle the cases there. Up to 1901  
the number of Judges in the Circuit  
Court of the said Circuit was two. By  
Act 19 of the Laws of 1901 of the Ter-  
ritory of Hawaii the number of Judges  
of the First Circuit Court was in-  
creased to three. Owing, however, to  
some doubt as to the construction of  
the statute, only one Judge for a  
considerable portion of the time heard  
jury cases. The result has been that  
at the present time there are between  
300 and 400 law cases awaiting trial  
in the aforesaid First Circuit Court  
alone. By Act 32 of the Laws of 1903  
of the Territory, just passed, it has  
been provided that each of the three  
Judges of the First Circuit Court may  
at the same time hear jury trials. In  
addition to the jury work now pend-  
ing before the Court, there is also a  
large number of probate, equity and  
divorce matters. All these can be  
taken by appeal to the Supreme Court.  
This means that the work of the Su-  
preme Court will be greatly increased  
within the next six months. With  
the present force of Supreme Court  
Judges the result will be that the  
blockade which has hitherto existed  
in the Circuit Court will be trans-  
ferred to the Supreme Court, where it  
will be even more protracted.

In addition to this, the Act to Pro-  
vide County Governments for the Terri-  
tory of Hawaii, being Act 31 of the  
Laws of 1903 of the Territory, which  
goes into effect on January 1, 1904,  
involving as it does an entire new  
scheme of Government for this Terri-  
tory will in itself create no inconsider-  
able litigation and raise legal  
questions requiring prompt, as well  
as well considered and careful deci-  
sions.

There are certain advantages inci-  
dental but nevertheless of importance  
to this Territory, that will accrue  
from an increase of the members of  
the Supreme Court. A bench of three  
members is necessarily not as sat-  
isfactory as a bench of a larger number.  
A single dissent leaves the opinion of  
the Court that of a bare majority, and  
as such it loses the weight that a  
unanimous decision—a four-to-one de-

FRANK E. THOMPSON RESIGNS  
FROM BAR ASSOCIATION

The Hawaiian Bar Association at its meeting yesterday decided not to change the date of its annual banquet from May to October. It also accepted the resignation of Frank E. Thompson with regret, and further decided to give half a dozen members of the association a chance to defend themselves before expelling them for non-payment of dues.

A letter was first read from the Merchants' Association asking if the Bar Association had anything to recommend in the way of legislation required for Hawaii. It was stated in the letter that Delegate Kuhio had asked the Merchants' Association to prepare a memorial to Congress and wished to include any suggestions from the Bar Association. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

## THOMPSON'S RESIGNATION.

A letter of resignation was next read from Frank E. Thompson in which he expressed for the association his "sincere wishes for its continued success and constant increase in influence."

Judge Dickey moved that the resignation be accepted and that the acceptance include the regrets of the association. Another member wanted the resignation referred to the Executive Committee, L. J. Warren questioned the wisdom of this move, saying that if the association refused to accept the resignation ultimately, it might be misconstrued by the public and as an endorsement of the acts of Mr. Thompson. To refuse the resignation would be a reflection upon the Supreme Court of the Territory.

E. B. McClanahan stated that there was but one thing to do—to accept the resignation without discussion or comment. If the letter was referred to the Executive Committee, there could be but one report, favoring the acceptance, which would enhance the sting that went with the action of the association.

W. O. Smith from the chair stated that no one knew better than himself how cordial the relations of Mr. Thompson had been to the association and how valuable a member he had been. "We all hope," said he, "the time will come soon when we will again get the benefit of having him with us." The motion to accept the resignation with regret was then unanimously carried.

## DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

Treasurer Hemenway reported for the association, the list of members who are in arrears with their dues. All of these had been notified that they were delinquent for over six months, and had been invited several times to settle, but without result.

Mr. Smith read a section from the constitution providing for the expulsion of members in arrears for six months upon a two-third vote, but said he hoped there would be no necessity for such action. It was finally decided to postpone the matter until the next meeting, in the meantime the delinquent members are to be given notice to come and prepare to defend the charges of delinquency.

## NO CHANGE IN BANQUET.

The proposed change in the by-laws providing for the bar banquet the first Friday in October instead of the last Friday in May was not carried, receiving only two votes. President Smith said he opposed the change as it would bring the banquet at the beginning of the year's work instead of at the end. Judge Stanley said he also opposed a change, though he would have liked to have the banquet Saturday instead of Friday night. The amendment was lost. Adjournment was taken until Wednesday afternoon at four o'clock.

cision, or a three-to-one decision would carry. Further, for the past few years no little criticism has been made of the provision of the local law which authorizes the bringing in of a practicing attorney on the Supreme bench when one of its members is disqualified. The disadvantage of this course of action has been limited to a certain degree by Act 32 of the Laws of 1903 of the Territory of Hawaii, providing for the calling in of the Circuit Judges to fill such vacancies. This, however, is more or less of a make-shift. The increase of the number of members of the Supreme bench to five would obviate all such questions, and would keep the Supreme Court and the Circuit Court and the bar distinct.

It should be pointed out that the question of appeals from the local Supreme Court to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit, and to the Supreme Court of the United States would also be in a large part solved by the proposed increase. Such appeals would cause great expense and delay in the final settlement of cases, so much so as to result possibly in a denial of justice, and they could easily be made an instrument of injustice at the hands of a rich and unscrupulous litigant. It is obvious that the desire or necessity for such appeals, if they should be allowed by statutory enactment, would be in large part done away with by an increase in the number of members of the local Supreme Court. On the other hand, if such appeals should not be allowed, it would be much more satisfactory to litigants to have a decision by a bench of five members than by a bench of three members.

For the reasons thus briefly out-  
lined above, your petitioners submit  
that in view of an increase of 66  
per cent in the wealth of the Islands,  
a similar increase in the population and  
an increase of 50 per cent in the amount  
of litigation, with all indications  
pointing toward a much larger increase  
in the immediate future, the exigencies  
of the situation in order that the  
decisions of the appellate court may  
be both prompt and well considered,  
demand that the number of Judges  
upon the Supreme bench should be in-  
creased.

**AN ACT AMENDING AN ACT TO  
PROVIDE GOVERNMENT FOR  
THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII  
APPROVED APRIL 30, 1903.**

Be It Enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the  
United States of America in Con-  
gress Assembled:

Section 1 That Section 82 of the  
Act of Congress approved April 30,  
1900 entitled "An Act to Provide a  
Government for the Territory of Ha-  
waii" be amended so that it shall read  
as follows:

Section 82. That the Supreme Court  
shall consist of a Chief Justice and  
four Associate Justices. They shall be  
citizens of the Territory of Hawaii,  
and shall be appointed by the Presi-  
dent of the United States by and with  
the advice and consent of the Senate  
of the United States and may be re-  
moved by the President. Three Jus-  
tices shall constitute a quorum, and

the concurrence of three Justices shall  
be necessary to decide all matters re-  
quiring to be heard by the Court. No  
other person shall be authorized to act  
as a substitute for any such Justices."

Section 2. This Act shall take effect  
from and after the date of its ap-  
proval.

After the reading of the memorial,  
W. O. Smith, president of the associa-  
tion, stated that the matter had receiv-  
ed a good deal of attention and the  
report of the sub-committee had been  
modified and amended by the Execu-  
tive Committee. He suggested, how-  
ever, that the memorial was one which  
required thought and a discussion as  
to whether it was too long, and as to  
the amount of detail with which the  
points presented should be set forth.  
E. P. Dole stated that he did not  
think it possible that the matter could  
be more clearly or conservatively set  
forth. He thought it was a model  
memorial.

Mr. Smith suggested that the matter  
was one in which the public generally  
was interested as well as the attor-  
neys. Members of committees in Con-  
gress had shown a disposition to do  
whatever is for the good of the Terri-  
tory, and this matter was preemin-  
ently one for the action of the Bar  
Association. This action should be  
taken with great deliberation and with  
as much unanimity as possible.

Mr. H. Holmes suggested a post-  
ponement of consideration for one  
week in which to give opportunity for  
discussion among attorneys. This ac-  
tion was taken and the memorial will  
come up for discussion next Wednes-  
day at four o'clock.

Davis threatens to return with some  
"smart Eastern lawyers." If they are  
the sort he would naturally get in with  
the first thing to do here will be to  
enlarge the jail.

The detective who knew precisely  
where Jones was, is now vindicated.  
Jones was on Oahu, just as the detec-  
tive was going to say.

The Jimmy Boyd movement on the  
Republican primaries is a quiet affair  
but it will show up with a big force  
of Home Rule votes.

Mr. Jones was able to keep dry by  
hiding in one of Mr. Booth's Pauoa  
springs.

The primaries will either make or  
mar the Republican party.

It was good of Mr. Jones to drop  
in.

TANNERY  
SITE GOODMr. Heine Granted  
Leave to Go  
Ahead.

Only the Attorney-General was ab-  
sent from the meeting of the Board of  
Health yesterday, which was thus con-  
stituted: Dr. C. B. Cooper, president;  
Dr. W. H. Mays, Fred. C. Smith, S. K.  
Ka-ne, Mark P. Robinson and E. C.  
Winston. Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, chief  
health officer; C. Charlock, secretary,  
and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were  
in attendance.

A petition from Miss Kuaale and A.  
Kekipi asking permission to have a  
kokua was referred to Superintendent  
McVeigh for report.

Dr. Henry Hayes wrote to say he  
had resigned from Oiaa plantation and  
was going to live at Hilo, and as he  
still believed the Government physician  
should be a resident of the district he  
tendered his resignation.

Dr. Cooper suggested that if Dr.  
Hayes was leaving Oiaa at once, Dr.  
Curtis should be appointed in his place  
beginning duty on September 1. If,  
however, Dr. Hayes was not leaving  
before October 1 he should have the  
salary until then. At the president's  
further suggestion the matter was de-  
ferred until next meeting.

William Kukuna applied for the  
vacant position of assistant fish inspec-  
tor, which was voted to him.

A letter was received from W. H.  
Heine, respectfully asking for approval  
of a site for his projected tannery on  
the waterfront in Kapiolani tract, Ka-  
lihi. It was the same as that favorably  
reported on by Dr. Pratt last week.  
He intended to conduct the tannery by  
the latest methods, using chemicals &  
processes, so that he could assure the  
Board there would be no offensive re-  
sults.

President Cooper stated he had visit-  
ed the place with Dr. Pratt that morn-  
ing. It was a solid bank of coral which  
would never be chosen for residence  
sites. He had no hesitation in recom-  
mending that the application be grant-  
ed.

Dr. Pratt read a report of his recent  
official trip to Hawaii and Maui, which  
was largely of a confidential nature.  
Some of the statements were recom-  
mended by the president to be con-  
densed into the form of resolutions for  
later action.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine of-  
ficer, sent in the following report of  
health conditions in the Orient:  
Yokohama, two weeks to August 1—  
Plague cases, 3, deaths, 2.  
Kobe, two weeks to August 12—  
Cholera, cases, 11; deaths, 4.  
Nagasaki—Clean.  
Shanghai, two weeks to August 2—  
Smallpox, cases, 0, deaths, 6.  
Amoy—Cholera, 50 cases daily (esti-  
mated).  
Hongkong, two weeks to August 4—  
Plague, cases, 21, deaths, 15.

## Liberia Has Diamonds.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The repu-  
blic of Liberia, which as an experiment  
on behalf of the negro has not been  
much to boast of, may have better  
times in store as a new field for white  
enterprise, says a Herald dispatch  
from London. It is officially stated by  
Mr. Hayman, consul-general of the  
Republic in London, that diamonds  
have been discovered in the country,  
and following this it is now announced  
that a prospecting party, sent out by  
the West African Gold Concessions  
Company, Limited, has returned with  
fine specimens of corundum in the  
form of both rubies and sapphires.

This news is of interest in America  
and in France, where a fair proportion  
of the stock of the company, that owns  
the mining rights in the republic is  
held.

"Papa, what is Charity?" "Charity,  
my son, is giving away what you don't  
want." "What is Scientific Charity?"  
"Scientific Charity is giving away what  
you don't want to some one who does  
not want it." "What is Organized  
Charity?" "Organized Charity, my  
son, is giving away something that  
you don't want to some society which  
will give it away to some one who does  
not want it." "Then, what is love,  
papa?" "Love? Oh, Love is only giv-  
ing something that you want to some  
one who wants it—but that will pan-  
perize the poor."—Life

## Weather on Midway.

A cablegram from Midway island re-  
ceived by Sup't. Gaines yesterday said  
that three days heavy rain and wind  
equally much according to southeast  
barometer 30.1 at a height of 22-4  
and last night 29.8 recent light  
and a heavy rain.

## Thin Blood

Thin blood always makes trouble.  
Your circulation is very poor, you  
have cold hands and feet. Your  
nerves are weak, you are despondent  
and discouraged. Your stomach is  
bad, you have indigestion and sick  
headache. Your muscles are weak  
and you can hardly drag about the  
house. But there is a prompt cure.



Mrs. M. Archer, of Hobeart, Tasmania, sends  
her photograph and says:  
"My blood was so thin and my circulation  
was so poor that my fingers were cold and  
blue all the time. I lost all energy and was  
almost lifeless. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla soon  
restored vitality to my whole system. It  
purified my blood and made it rich and  
healthy. I believe it is the greatest medicine  
in the world for the blood."

AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas."  
Be sure you get Ayer's.

To get the best results from Ayer's Sarsaparilla, your bowels must be in good condition. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Just out of the  
Custom House,  
From Paris  
The Finest Line of  
**Tooth and Hair  
BRUSHES**  
Ever Shown  
in this  
Market . . .  
Call and See  
for  
Yourself  
"The Hollister"  
**TOOTH BRUSH**  
Price 35c  
Try this one and tell us what  
you think of it.  
**HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,**  
FOOT STREET.

**CHAS. BREWER CO'S  
NEW YORK LINE**  
Sailing from  
**NEW YORK to HONOLULU**  
at regular intervals. FREIGHT  
TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.  
For freight rates apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.**  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
or **C. BREWER & CO.,**  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

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**WAIKIKI  
BEACH**

**RAPID TRANSIT ELECTRIC  
CARS** arrive at, and depart from,  
the main entrance to the Moana  
Hotel every ten minutes.

**MOANA HOTEL CO., LTD.**

## TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-  
era and Diarrhoea Remedy.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of  
colic, cholera morbus and pains in the  
stomach.

2. It never fails to effect a cure in  
the most severe cases of dysentery and  
diarrhoea.

3. It is a sure cure for chronic diar-  
rhoea.

4. It can always be depended upon  
in cases of cholera infantum.

5. It cures epidemical dysentery.

6. It prevents bilious colic.

7. It is prompt and effective in cur-  
ing all bowel complaints.

8. It never produces bad results.

9. It is pleasant and safe to take.

10. It has saved the lives of more  
people than any other medicine in the  
world.

These are old assertions to make  
regarding any medicine but there is  
abundant proof of every one of the  
above statements regarding this reme-  
dy. For household should have a  
bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Chol-  
era and Diarrhoea Remedy. It may  
be purchased of any Druggist or  
sent by mail to Chamberlain, Small, & Co., Ltd.,  
New York, N.Y.



**Bombing-Bremer Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., AGTS.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.****Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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A few dollars' worth of

**Nitrate of Soda**

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

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Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alaska.

**WHOSE FAULT IS IT?**

The world is full of disease and pain. Whose fault is it? Every body's; therefore often the fault of the sufferers themselves. But the pressing question is,—what to do, how to relieve, how to cure. What would become of us if means were not found to destroy disease? Why, then, of course, disease would destroy us and the world would be depopulated. Until we learn how to prevent disease, we must be thankful for the means of *abating and curing* it after it has seized upon us, and stands, like a savage with uplifted axe, ready to take our lives. Especially do we need some sure and speedy form of treatment for those complaints which are universal,—which arise in every country and climate. We allude to such ailments as Nervous and General Debility, Hysteria, Scrofula, Chronic Diarrhoea, Asthma, Throat and Lung Complaints, Blood Impurities, and the ills of women and children. For these **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** comes as near to being an actual specific as any medicine yet discovered. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. You may almost say that it is *life itself* embodied in a single article made by human hands. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition. It stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint." Sold by all chemists.

FOR A PAIN in the side or chest, there is nothing better than a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied to the seat of pain. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. One application gives relief. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. A. Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents.

**PERKINS ON THE LEAF HOPPER.****Its Natural Enemies Will Soon Render It Innocuous.**

The Board of Agriculture has issued as Bulletin No. 1, Division of Entomology, a valuable report on the leaf hopper, by Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, Assistant Entomologist.

Professor Perkins states that the leaf hopper, which is an insect about the size of a gnat, somewhat resembling a grass hopper, was first observed by him in 1900 and not until the following year did he know of it doing any damage to cane. He is of the opinion that it was introduced about 1897 or 1898 from Queensland, in seed cane brought to Hawaii from that country. It has been known there for many years but does no noticeable damage, being kept in check by natural enemies.

The leaf hopper lays its eggs in the stems and mid rib of the cane leaves; the young suck the juice of the leaf, but do not eat the body of the leaf. It is a night flying insect as a rule, although at one stage it does not fly, and operates to a limited extent in the day time. Stripping the cane makes little or no difference as to numbers of the insect.

The leaf hopper is widely distributed but natural enemies of many kinds are attacking it. Among the most efficient of these is the black spotted red lady-bird (*Coccinella repanda*). Other lady-birds are also doing good work. The lace wing fly (*Chrysopa microphala*), is an excellent enemy of the leaf hopper in the taller cane. Many other insects which are preying upon the hopper are mentioned by their scientific names.

An efficient parasite discovered by Mr. G. Fairchild is also destroying the hopper. Earwigs, ants, spiders and various kinds of fungi are also helping along the work.

The Professor does not think that it is worth the expense to attempt the use of insecticides, but that natural enemies should be relied upon. He says that "an abundance of additional enemies can be introduced from other countries." Quite a number are already known.

The Professor concludes as follows:

"The fine work done by some of the natural enemies now present, added to the fact that as good or better ones can surely be imported from other countries, can leave no doubt that the leaf hopper can be so far eliminated by these means as to become innocuous." The enemies now here will take care of the hopper, but in the long run it would probably prove more speedy and economical to import some additional enemies.

The Professor thinks that in a year or so the hopper will be but an entomological curiosity and that the every day citizen will not know that it exists.

**THE GREATEST SWINDLE OF THE CENTURY.**

The Humbert scandal, which has terminated in the conviction of the principals, was one of the most remarkable cases of fraud which has ever occurred in Europe. It involved over \$20,000,000 which the swindlers took out of the bankers, brokers and prominent politicians of France. Its inception and consummation displayed the most extraordinary cunning and simplicity—so simple that laymen can hardly comprehend how the courts have been used to deceive the victims.

Briefly told it is this. The Humberts and their associates claimed in 1882 that an American, named Crawford, had bequeathed to Therese Humbert an estate of \$20,000,000 for saving his life, when he was suddenly taken ill on a railway train. Two scoundrel nephews of Crawford, who never existed, were brought forward to contest the will. The suit was begun by eminent lawyers of Paris. The Humberts admitted in the legal papers that the bequest had been made, but denied the right of the nephews to any share in the estate. By a fraudulent arrangement both parties to the suit, who were secretly working together as co-conspirators, asked the court to make a decree directing that the vast estate, said to be in securities, should be deposited in the safe of the Humberts, and sealed up until the case had been heard and decided. The Humberts had opened a magnificent establishment in Paris, and by skillful management attracted the attention of noted men in Paris and reached a high social position. They began to borrow money in large sums of bankers and capitalists, by showing them the decree of the court that the securities should be deposited in their safe, and also showing a certificate filed in court by them that they had been so deposited and the safe had been sealed. Here was the gist of the fraud. The court had trusted entirely to the statements of the lawyers on both sides, and at their request had made the decree. The bankers assumed that the court had full knowledge of the matter, when, in fact, it had signed the decree for deposit on the request of the lawyers without any knowledge of the facts. It never occurred to any one that the court had been imposed upon. The Humberts brought to their grand residence the principal statesmen of France and entertained them at lavish expense. The sealed safe, which was supposed to contain securities of the value of 100,000,000 francs, was carefully guarded day and night by special policemen; occasionally visitors were permitted to see it. On the strength of their interest in the contents, the Humberts borrowed vast sums of money for twenty years. One banker loaned them \$1,000,000, another loaned them \$4,000,000. Many banks bought their notes, with the security of an interest in the estate, when settled. One of the Humberts was elected a French senator. One of the females had married a distinguished senator, and his name was used as a cloak for the frauds.

For over twenty years the scheme of fraud was practiced. At times an exposure seemed imminent, but with rare skill it was avoided. Their social standing, and the sealed safe, enabled the Humberts to make fresh loans, based on the contents of the safe. The defunct suit was fought out in the courts year after year with all the energy of a real issue. Compromises were frequently proposed and rejected. This was done in order to keep the fraud alive. It was generally believed that the Humberts would win the suit, and one would be paid off by the other. By men who implicated themselves in the contents of the sealed safe, anxious to make large

profits by their loans. Finally, it was announced that one of the Crawford was engaged to be married to one of the Humbert family, and this marriage would keep the money in control of the Humberts. But the proposed marriage, which was only a clever feature of the scheme, was delayed, so that the suit would continue. In the meantime some of the parties died, but the survivors cleverly managed to retain the confidence of the public. When, at last, an exposure could not be prevented, the Humberts fled. The loans and various transactions had involved 700,000,000 francs during the existence of the scheme for over twenty years. The safe was then opened by direction of the court and in it was found only some rubbish. Two bankers had committed suicide after being ruined by the loans of millions on the strength of the valuables. Many banks held the worthless obligations of the Humberts. The detective force of all Europe began a search for the fugitive swindlers. On the 23rd of December, 1902, they were found quietly living in Madrid, and were taken back to Paris where they have been tried for conspiracy. The late Prime Minister M. Waldeck-Rousseau was involved in the matter. Many prominent persons are also involved with the Humberts.

The question now asked is, why did not some one ask of the court if the money was really in existence? The reply is in an illustration. If, Gen. Hartwell and Mr. Hatch, each representing conflicting interests in a lawsuit, were to appear before Judge Frear and declare that they had agreed, during the pendency of the suit, to allow the sum in dispute to be placed in Mr. W. O. Smith's safe, and asked that the court confirm and order this agreement to be executed, it is plain enough that any person reading the order of the court and Mr. Smith's receipt for the money would not think of raising any question about it. Great swindles are successfully made by a close study of men's habits. Men are often ruined by the failure of a bank. They have fallen into the habit of trusting it without inquiry. Business men constantly give credit from habit. No one suspects that an order of a high court does not recite the truth. It is our habit to trust a court.

The story of the people who concocted the fraud is almost romantic. They stood for years on dizzy heights. In all of the scintillating suits, and counter suits, covering a vast amount of writing, and legal opinions, there was not even a single word of truth. Every fact or incident, every agreement and legal opinion was purely imaginative. In some respects the case resembles that of Tichborne, "the claimant," who for some years deceived multitudes in England and America by claiming to be the real heir to a nobleman's estate in England. Thousands of people invested money in his claims, though they were told positively that he was a bogus heir.

Didn't pan out: Miss Towney (in search of the idyllic, at last meets a real, live shepherd)—"Pray tell me, gentle shepherd, where is thy pipe?" the gentle shepherd—"I left it at home, mum, 'cause I ain't got no 'bac-cy."—*TIL-BIT.*

"How long has this affair been building?" asked the American tourist, as he looked at Cologne Cathedral. "About five hundred years," answered the guide. "Five hundred years! Why, in Chicago we could put up a building like that and have it all to pieces, all within five years!"—*London TIL-BIT.*

**MATERNITY HOME LUAU****And Fair for Raising Funds to Build New Wing.**

"The trustees of the Kaplan Maternity Home have found it necessary to build an additional wing to the main building, to meet the pressing demands; and it is intended to hold a luau and fair on the grounds of the Home in the early part of the month of October coming, for the purpose of raising additional fund to the already existing building fund of \$4500. Donations toward the luau and fair will be gratefully accepted and received by our treasurer."

From the foregoing memorandum handed to the Advertiser for publication, it is evident that the beneficent institution named is expanding in usefulness as it grows older. Royalty has not a nobler memorial in Hawaii than this monument of the gentle Queen Kaplan's wise and practical regard for the mothers of her own race. The Maternity Home is virtually the sole redemptive agency in visible operation among infants of native Hawaiian parentage which has always been the most creditable feature of the mortality record.

There is no doubt the annual here made will receive a generous response, so that the festival proposed will be one of the greatest of coming autumn events.

**MANAGEMENT UNCHANGED**

Editor Advertiser: A statement having been published, that on behalf of the German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco, we have "taken over large part of the management of the Kaplan Estate," we desire to state:

That the only action we have taken in the premises is to undertake the collection of certain rents of the Kaplan Estate in accordance with the authority given the German Savings and Loan Society, but otherwise have not undertaken the management of any part of the estate.

This arrangement was arrived at after a consultation between the representatives of the Kaplan Estate, Ltd., and the German Savings and Loan Society and was approved by the Kaplan Estate.

Honolulu, T. H. Aug. 25, 1903.  
SMITH & LEWIS,  
Attorneys for the German Savings and Loan Society.

**THREE SOLDIERS ARE REMANDED**

In the police court yesterday, two drunks paid three dollars and costs each.

Ane, charged with disturbing the quiet of night, forfeited bail to the amount of \$10.

I. Hachi was fined ten dollars and costs for assault and battery.

Mokiet, paid five dollars and costs for che fu tickets in his possession.

Joe Miguel, who was found unlawfully on the premises of another, got one month at hard labor.

F. Buckley, T. Fischer and Robert Nerny were charged with burglary in the first degree. These three are soldiers, who are supposed to have burglarized Moody's saloon at Wai-kihi. Their cases were continued until tomorrow.

She—"Why do you say he has led a life of crime? That's a dreadful accusation."

He—"Look at his record! Twelve years in the ice business, four years in the city council and three terms in the legislature!"

**STARVE THEM OUT!**

Why not starve the germs to death? Scott's Emulsion will do it.

The germs of consumption are an invading army numbering millions upon millions; they must all be fed or they will soon die of starvation. A lung a little below "par" in vitality is just to their liking.

Why not put new life into it? Scott's Emulsion feeds the lungs. It fills the blood with nourishing food for all the weak parts. Good food means life. Life means resistive force.

Germs cannot live on healthy tissue. Scott's Emulsion and good fresh air drive out the germs of consumption.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

**BAD COMPLEXIONS**

**Dry Thin and Falling Hair and Red Rough Hands. Prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.**

MILLIONS use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes, for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially to mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Australian Depot: R. TOWNE & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEXNOR LTD., Cape Town. "How to have Beautiful Skin, Hair, and Hands," free. FORTIER CORP., Boston, U.S.A. Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

**Convincing Proof****The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.**

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and out a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price, by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**September at Volcano House.**

With commendable enterprise, the Kilaeua Volcano House Co. is offering a month's stay at its popular hotel on Hawaii for the sum of \$100, and promises to provide guests, taking advantage of its offer for the month of September with full first class transportation from Honolulu to the Volcano House and return without additional charge. Many of Honolulu's prominent people who have been in the habit of spending their summers away, have visited the Volcano House this season, and all concur in the declaration that it is a splendid home resort, affording all that is needed in the way of change of climate and scenery.

**Fall of a Meteor.**

FRESNO, Aug. 18.—Word has come of the fall on Saturday night between 9 and 10 o'clock of a meteor near Del Rey. It passed over the village at an altitude estimated at 200 to 300 feet. Its fall was accompanied by a loud whizzing noise and the light from it was so bright that the ordinary lamp would not cast a shadow. It was like an immense ball of fire and the atmospheric disturbance was sufficient to cause trees to bend almost to the ground. When the meteor struck the ground it exploded and the report was like a rumble of thunder.

**Markham Denies His Denial.**

George Markham denied in an afternoon paper the interview in which he said Home Rulers didn't want hackmen and fishermen for candidates. Later he denied his denial. "I said it, but I wanted to explain afterwards. If I had known you were going to publish it, I would have written it out," said Markham to an Advertiser reporter.

Ascum—"I see there's some talk of having the people vote at the next State election upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Would you vote to abolish it?" Forgie—"No, sir; capital punishment was good enough for my ancestors, and it's good enough for me."—*Washington Star.*

**GENERAL LEE'S RELIGION.****Like Stonewall Jackson He Put His Faith in the Bible**

Rev. J. William Jones, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the Confederate Memorial Association, in a recent sermon on "The Religious Character of Robert E. Lee," paid a tender tribute to the great Confederate general. The Baltimore Sun reports the sermon in part as follows:

"General Lee was one of the most trustful men in God's providence I ever saw. His love of the Scriptures and devotion to the study of God's word were beautiful. The day after his death I sat by his body, counting it a privilege to be a watcher there, and I picked up a Bible from a table. On the flyleaf were the words, 'R. E. Lee, Lieutenant-colonel U. S. A.' I opened it and saw that the passages marked were the more tender ones concerning personal salvation and the help to be found in God's word. I thought how the old book had influenced him, in being the man he was. In the army he was a daily reader and student of the Scriptures, even in his most active campaigns, and when he came to the college he did everything in his power to promote its study, becoming president of the 'Backbridge Bible Society.' In a letter to Berkeford Hope, of England, who, with others, had sent him a Bible, he said: 'It is the book compared to which, in my view, all others are of minor importance, and in all my perplexities it has never failed to give me light.' To me he said once: 'There are things in that book that I may not be able to explain, but I believe them with all my heart and accept them as the inspired word of God.' General Lee was a man of prayer. He always had family prayers at home, and while president of Washington College was never absent from prayers in the chapel unless away from the town or too sick to attend."

Dr. Jones spoke touchingly of General Lee's death. "He left no 'last words,'" he said. "He had presided at a meeting of the vestry of his church that day, when there was an important question of raising money for some purpose. He was one of the most liberal contributors to the cause of benevolence I ever knew, and he had given almost too much already. On this occasion \$67 was needed to make up a required sum. He said: 'I'll give the balance.' He went home a little late for supper, and was about to ask a blessing when he was stricken with paralysis, and lay most of the time unconscious till his death. But no 'last words' were needed. His whole life was a living epistle, known and read of all men."

**Weird Story From Burmah.**

A story comes from Burmah of a 6-year-old Burmese boy in the Pegu district who is believed by the simple villagers around him to be the reincarnation of the late Mr. A. H. Tucker, district superintendent of police, who was killed by Daolais in 1894. The child has been taken to various places where Mr. Tucker was stationed, and the Burmese declare that he remembers all the incidents of his previous existence. At the place of the murder he trembled and gave particulars of the deed, they say, and nothing will persuade them that the spirit of the late Mr. Tucker has not returned to earth in the shape of the boy. Such reincarnation is generally believed in Burmah, and numerous alleged examples of it are on record. The reincarnated ones are called "win-sas."

First Scott—"What sort of minister have you gotten, Geordie?" Second Scott—"Oh, weel he's muckle worth. We seldom get a glint o' him; six days o' the week he's encesible, and on the seventh he's incomprehensible."—*Ran's Horn.*

Little Johnny—"When I grow up I'm going to be a diplomat." Sunday-school teacher—"Why not be a preacher like your handsome uncle?" Little Johnny—"Cause pa says preachers go to hell if they lie, but diplomats gets promoted."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*